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THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Citizens of Richmond County.

The Burning of the Quarantine Buildings Justified.

Speeches of Mr. Alvin C. Bradley, Mr. Ellingwood, Geo. W. Curtis and Dr. Anderson.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

TRIAL OF POLICE-SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE.

Yesterday, at the village of Richmond, in Staten Island, a meeting of residents interested in the matter of the removal of the Quarantine was held, pursuant to a public notice which had been extensively circulated for the week previous. The purpose of the assemblage, as set forth in the advertisement, was "to interchange views in relation to the recent events connected with the Quarantine in this county, to lay before the public a correct and reliable statement of the facts of the case, and to take such other steps as their duty in the present emergency may require."

This call was signed by about 128 names—mostly of transient sojourners, it is said—and bore date the 13th of September. The meeting had been called for an earlier day, but was postponed until yesterday. The attendance was pretty large, though not especially prompt. During the hour previous to that at which the meeting was organized, the roads converging in the village were obscured by clouds of dust, raised by the countless vehicles that hurried in from every direction. At 3¾ o'clock, the officers and reporters having taken their seats on the platform of Mr. Mabee's carriage factory, and the audience having gathered on the green slope in front, the meeting, which now numbered about 300 persons, was called to order by Judge Cropsey, who nominated Dr. John T. Harrison for Chairman.

Judge Cropsey then advanced, and nominated the annexed list of gentlemen for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents.—Nathan Barrett, Geo. W. Jewett, Jarrett Wright, James Guion, Dan'l B. Allen, Dr. E. W. Hubbard, Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Secretaries.—Tompkins Westervelt, Leonard W. Goddard, A. J. Hamilton, G. W. Jewesson.

These were approved unanimously. The announcement of Mr. Allen's name elicited a call for three cheers, which were instantaneously given.

A gentleman nominated, as an additional Vice-President, Judge Cropsey himself. This nomination was immediately indorsed.

The President then rose and said:

Gentlemen: I have been unexpectedly called upon to preside at this meeting, but I have not had time to make any preparation. I have only a few words to say in relation to the general objects of the meeting. The novel but false position in which the County of Richmond has been placed by the late proclamation of the Governor—the fact of the county being declared under martial law—the occupation, I may say, of our county by a large body of troops, stationed among us without our consent, and uncalled for by the people—the fact that our citizens, upon charges not substantiated, and in some respects unfounded, have been dragged before a tribunal in another county; when the offences charged upon them should be there adjudicated—these, with other circumstances, call for the calm but the profound consideration of the people of Richmond County. [Cries of "Good" and "Hear, hear."] I shall not pretend, gentlemen, to go over ground which abler men will soon traverse. They will present to you, in a much more comprehensive manner than I am able to do, the causes of complaint which we have. The recent occurrences at Quarantine have occasioned these extraordinary proceedings; and we have met for the purpose of showing to the world that, though the friends of good order and government, yet, as a free people, we cannot be oppressed. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Judge Cropsey again came forward and stated that, according to custom, a Committee, (consisting of Lott C. Clark, Francis S. Shaw, William Emerson, George Witherspoon, Nathan Barrett, N. D. Ellingwood, and Daniel Lowe,) had been appointed to prepare for this meeting a statement of facts connected with the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals in Richmond county, and to recommend the action proper to be taken thereupon. He suggested that that Committee now present their report.

No objections being made, Mr. Lott C. Clark, Chairman of the Committee, advanced amid loud cheering. He read the following report:

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to prepare for this meeting a statement of facts connected with the burning of the Quarantine Hospitals in Richmond County, and to recommend the action proper to be taken thereupon do respectfully report:

That, in the opinion of your Committee, the recent destruction of the Quarantine buildings on this Island, the studied efforts of interested parties to pervert the facts and bias the public mind in relation to such destruction, and, above all, the strange proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of the State, indiscriminately censuring this entire county, and declaring it to be in a state of insurrection, require that a calm and reliable statement of facts should be presented by the citizens of this Island to their fellow-citizens of the State, by which their conduct may be understood and approved or condemned. It was deemed advisable that such statement should be withheld until the passions and prejudices, excited by the exaggerated reports in circulation, had subsided, and they could obtain a dispassionate hearing. That time, it is believed, has now arrived.

While your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into an examination of the question, whether the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was legally justifiable, they believe that a simple narration of the history of the location of that institution on this Island, and of the various evils and abuses connected with it, as well as the repeated efforts made by this and the adjacent counties for its removal, and the means by which those efforts, and the action of the Legislature thereupon, have been baffled, will go far to remove the load of censure and reproach which has been visited upon this community. They, therefore, solicit a candid and dispassionate consideration of the following statement:

The first quarantine establishment in this State was located at Bedloe's Island in 1758, by act of the Colonial Legislature. In 1796 it was removed to Governor's Island, (then Nutten Island,) where it remained until the yellow fever, which appeared in New-York in 1799, called for its removal. In that year the Legislature passed an act appointing Commissioners to select a new site on Staten Island, to have the damages appraised for the lands taken, and to erect hospitals thereon. The inhabitants of the island strenuously opposed its location among them, refusing to sell their lands for that purpose, and Mr. Micheau, their representative at Albany, used every means in his power to defeat the bill. The Commissioners, notwithstanding, selected the thirty acres constituting the present site, and assessed the damages and took a title in fee from the Church of St. Andrews, in the name of the people, by the right of eminent domain. At that time the population of the island was very sparse, and its only communication with New-York was by means of row or sail boats, occupying from two to five hours in the passage. The very first year after the erection of the hospitals about twenty-five cases of yellow fever occurred outside the Quarantine grounds, all but one of which terminated fatally. From that day to the present the feeling of insecurity has steadily increased with the increase of population. Almost every year more or less cases of yellow fever or other contagious or infectious diseases have spread beyond the hospital grounds, and in 1848 the number reached as high as 180, of which many terminated fatally.

This led to repeated applications by our inhabitants for legislative relief, in several of which the disinterested citizens of New-York and Brooklyn joined. The Legislature of 1848 at length yielded to the justice of these applications and appointed an able committee, with the Hon Wessel S. Smith at its head, to give the subject of the fitness of the present Quarantine station for the protection of New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, a thorough and impartial investigation, and to report at the next session. During the recess of the Legislature, that committee entered upon a most thorough examination of the whole question. They examined the Health Officer and numerous physicians, shipping merchants, sea captains, and other citizens of New-York, Kings and Richmond, who were conversant with the subject, and nearly all of whom bore testimony to the entire unfitness of the present grounds for Quarantine purposes. The result was a unanimous and elaborate report in 1849, to the effect that the Quarantine could no longer be continued on Staten Island with safety; that it afforded no protection to New-York or Brooklyn; that it had long been a grievous and unjustifiable burden upon Richmond County; and the Committee, in conclusion, "unhesitatingly recommend its immediate removal." Between the appointment and report of this Committee the yellow fever broke out on Staten Island and raged with unprecedented violence. Sporadic cases occurred in the neighboring cities. In consequence the Legislature, notwithstanding the determined opposition of certain shipping interests in the City of New-York, passed, on the 10th of April, 1849, an "Act for the establishment of hospitals at Sandy Hook," and appointed officers and appropriated money to carry it into effect. Unfortunately the measure continued to encounter the steady hostility of these interests after, as well as before, its enactment. The officers charged with the duty of removal never took definite action, and thus the expressed will of the Legislature was defeated. From that time to the present the law has remained a dead letter on the statute books.

Discouraged by this fruitless result, no further steps of importance were taken by our citizens towards the removal of the Quarantine until the fearful visitation of yellow fever on Long Island, Governor's Island and Staten Island in the Summer of 1856. The ravages of that frightful pestilence are too fresh in the recollection of all to require particular mention here. The rapid and unchecked spread of the disease, the remains of its victims lying almost in every house on the Narrows from Coney Island into the City of Brooklyn, and the impending danger to New-York itself, aroused the people to a renewed application for legislative relief. On the 6th day of March, 1857, an act was passed almost unanimously "for the removal of the Quarantine station" from Staten Island, and Commissioners were named and funds appropriated to carry out its provisions. A general feeling of relief and satisfaction pervaded the counties which were to be especially benefited by the act. The citizens of Richmond congratulated themselves that they had at length got rid of a deadly nuisance. But they were doomed to a speedy disappointment. No sooner had the Commissioners for removal proceeded to the State of New-Jersey for the purpose, and, as they alleged, with a fair prospect of securing Sandy Hook for a Quarantine station, than they were openly met by the remonstrances and secretly by the influences of the same parties, who had once before been so successful in baffling the action of our Legislature and in fastening the pestilence upon us. They likewise encountered the remonstrances of the Health Officer, Board of Underwriters of New-York and the Commissioners of Emigration. The result is known. It is a part of the history of the past. The Commissioners were foiled in their application, our opponents once more triumphed, and the Quarantine remained at our very doors the same intolerable and hopeless nuisance, notwithstanding the twice-expressed will of the law-making power of the County.

In the meantime the institution had, either by corrupt or reckless mismanagement, become a more alarming evil than ever before. Soon after it was placed under the management of the present Health Officer, a series of Legislative enactments were procured, designed to centre in that person more power than had ever been delegated to any one individual in this State. The vast commerce of this port was subjected to his almost unlimited and irresponsible control. He was vested with authority to stop all vessels entering the harbor, to say how long they should remain at Quarantine, to require cargoes to be lightered in boats and by persons selected by himself, and he assumed to fix a tariff of charges without limit or control. The consequences are well known. The institution was managed quite as much with a view to the increase of the princely revenue of the Health Officer as to the preservation of the public health. Coasting vessels coming from south of Cape Henlopen, as well as all vessels from foreign ports, sometimes numbering between 100 and 200 a day, were subjected to visitation at enormous expense. The exclusive privilege of lightering was given to a monopoly. Ship-loads of passengers, from foreign and domestic ports, were unnecessarily quarantined for days, and compelled to pay large sums for board and the most trifling accommodations. In many instances, as is alleged, persons and vessels so quarantined were, for a pecuniary consideration, permitted to leave their anchorage and proceed to the City of New-York. The Quarantine grounds were frequently overcrowded, the sick and well were placed in dangerous proximity to each other, and promiscuous intercourse was permitted between those inside and outside the walls. Stevedores and other employes were suffered to mingle indiscriminately with our citizens, and to pass at pleasure on the ferries, to and from their families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. All this time there were published in the daily papers, and in the reports of the Health Officer to the Board of Health of New-York, the most exaggerated statements of the rigid enforcement of the Quarantine regulations. It was repeatedly proclaimed that all stevedores were required to remain within the Quarantine grounds five days after visiting infected vessels; yet it was proved, and the Health Officer has admitted, that on the 7th day of August last, when the yellow fever was extensively raging, a large body of them were passed out of the grounds to mingle in and control crowded political meetings of the citizens of Castleton and other towns, and a few evenings after many others were suffered to be present at a political convention at Richmond. Shortly after this two cases of yellow fever broke out at New-Brighton, where one of these meetings had been held.

When the yellow fever was committing frightful havoc on Staten Island in the Summer of 1856, the Board of Health of Castleton, in order to protect the lives of their fellow-citizens, made regulations and erected structures to prevent intercourse between those inside and outside the Quarantine inclosure. The Health Officer, instead of aiding their laudable efforts, and notwithstanding a similar regulation of his own, permitted a band of men from the inside to break down the barriers by mob violence, thus setting an example which has been but too fearfully imitated. When the rioters were arrested for an infraction of the law, he procured counsel to sue out writs of *habeas corpus*, and take the offenders before a neighboring Judge, by whom they were discharged. From that time to the present the action of the Board of Health of Castleton, in the faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties, has been systematically resisted, and the members held up to ridicule in reports furnished the Press from within the Quarantine grounds. Every effort of these authorities for the preservation of the health of the town was thwarted, and they found themselves unable to enforce their regulations or so restrain the officials and their employes within the Quarantine walls. Infected clothing, notwithstanding their remonstrances, was almost daily burned in an iron scow, whence the stench and vapors were wafted into the surrounding villages and on board the crowded ferry boats. The *Rattler*, an infected vessel, which had been sufferred to proceed to New-York, where several cases of yellow fever occured on board, and which vessel the Mayor had threatened to scuttle and sink at her dock unless removed, was brought down to the island and moored at a wharf in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, and close to the ferry landing. The Board traced numerous cases of yellow fever to the mismanagement of the Quarantine institution. Already had about twenty-six cases and ten deaths occurred, although it was yet early in the season. Day after day they saw their fellow-citizens sickening and dying around them, but they were powerless for relief or protection, notwithstanding the ample provisions of the law. At length these grievances became so intolerable that the Board of Health were compelled, after taking legal advice, to pass a resolution declaring the institution, under its gross mismanagement, an insufferable nuisance, and calling upon "the citizens of the county to abate it without delay." This it is believed by your Committee, was the spark which, falling upon an already excited and outraged community, brought about the events of the nights of the 1st and 2d of September.

Such are some of the facts connected with the recent disturbances in this county, which we have felt it our duty to submit to the candid consideration of the public. We might multiply instances of the criminal misconduct of the Quarantine authorities, such as carelessness in disposing of the dead, discharging infected vessels near the densely-populated shores and ferry landings, and other acts, evincing an utter disregard of the health of the island, all of which contributed to work up the minds of our citizens to a high pitch of excitement. While your Committee feel the great importance of preserving the peace, and profess the most profound respect for the laws of the country, they respectfully submit that, in the mind of every reflecting citizen, these circumstances must go far to palliate, if not to justify, the occurrences of the 1st and 2d of September. When it is remembered that the Quarantine buildings were located on our island in spite of the remonstrances of its inhabitants; that the lands were taken by force of law; that contagious and infectious diseases have time and again swept off numbers of our citizens, that the gross mismanagement of the Quarantine of late years has not only brought that institution into disrepute, but has almost constantly endangered the lives of our families and friends, that it has twice been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the county; that two Legislatures have authoritatively decided that it should be removed; that the whole institution, perverted from its original object, no longer affords protection to our island or to the neighboring cities—when all this, we say, is considered, we submit that the hasty and ill-tempered censure which has been visited upon our whole population is unjust and undeserved. We submit that none but those who have lived under the immediate influence of and experienced the enormous evils flowing from the Quarantine institution, and have been cognizant of the repeated peaceable efforts to remove it, are qualified to pass an intelligent judgment upon the participators in the late disturbances.

We are aware that the advocates of the present Quarantine station have urged that those of our inhabitants who have moved to the Island since the erection of the hospitals came there with their eyes open, and have no right to complain. Were the facts assumed true, the fallacy of such a monstrous proposition must be apparent on a moment's reflection. We have shown that the institution was forced upon us contrary to our wishes. Not to mention the natural increase of the population which resided here when the institution was brought down, thousands of innocent persons, many of them mechanics and laborers, have settled around it, unconscious of danger, at a time when the commerce of the port was so small as to excite no apprehensions, and when it was the universally received opinion of the medical profession that yellow fever was indigenous to the country, and could not be imported from abroad. Since then the commerce of the port has doubled every ten years, and the Spanish ports, whence yellow fever is imported, have been thrown open to our shipping. But, were the proposition contended for correct, it would be a permanent barrier to all improvement, and forever devote this whole Island and the opposite shores of Long Island to the uses of a pest house. The argument that a nuisance once established should be perpetual would have kept all the slaughter-houses, soap-boiling establishments, and other nuisances located in New-York, including the Quarantine at Governor's Island, remaining there to this day. Fortunately, this proposition is not less repugnant to law than it is to reason and justice. The highest tribunals of this and all civilized States have held that nuisances must give way to the advance of population and the wants of trade.

It is not proposed here to discuss the question of the power of the Board of Health of Castleton to abate the hospitals as a nuisance, as that may ere long come before the Courts for adjudication. We will simply state that the statutes under which they acted, authorize them to pass "such regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health," as well as to "remove nuisances," and the act upon which the present Quarantine system is founded (Session Laws, 1798, page 405) expressly provides that "nothing in that act contained shall be construed to interfere with the remedies against nuisances prescribed by the common law." If the Board of Health of Castleton have not the power to preserve the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, then that town is the only town in the State deprived of the protection of sanitary laws, and delivered over to pestilence.

The attention of your Committee has been particularly directed to the investigation of the grave charges of cruel and inhuman treatment practiced towards the patients confined in the Quarantine hospitals at the time those buildings were destroyed. They felt that they owed it to themselves and the public to give these charges a thorough investigation, and if found true, to denounce the guilty parties. They have examined persons who were on the grounds as spectators during those eventful nights, as well as physicians of the highest respectability and standing, who tendered their services to the sick, and have watched the statements elicited from the witnesses in the investigation being conducted by the Attorney-General, and they are happy to say these all bear uniform testimony to the kind and considerate treatment extended to the inmates of the hospitals. They were carefully borne from the buildings on beds, and deposited out of the reach of danger, where they were sheltered alike from the heat of the flames and the inclemency of the weather. Suitable buildings were tendered by the citizens for their reception, but declined by the Quarantine authorities. Skillful physicians gave them unremitted attention, and the ladies of the village vied in their efforts to render their condition comfortable. Indeed, these medical gentlemen, as well as the Quarantine physicians, concur in saying that they were quite as well cared for, and convalesced more rapidly than when in the hospitals. The Quarantine physician, Dr. Walser, testifies that no act of inhumanity was perpetrated by the parties, but the sick were treated with the greatest kindness. It is untrue that any lives were lost, or that the patients were incommoded by the rain, or exposed to falling cinders. The individual whose life was lost on the occasion was accidentally shot by one Brady, an employe of the institution. The truth is the more gratifying in this case, because there seems to have been a studied effort to poison the public mind through the Press, and the Governor has, perhaps inadvertently, given prominence to these misstatements in his recent proclamation. Indeed it is a matter of profound surprise and regret that his Excellency had not instituted an investigation into these charges before he assumed their truth, and upon that assumption censured this entire county. Had he done so, it is believed he would have found no occasion for pronouncing us in a state of insurrection, or for quartering the military upon us. We venture to say, that in no county in the State have the laws been more promptly or uniformly enforced than in Richmond, and the readiness with which the civil authorities have aided the Attorney-General in the official investigation now pending, must satisfy every dispassionate mind that the emergency contemplated by the statute for calling out the military had not arisen.

So, too, we believe that by a careful investigation of the facts certain City officials, who have acted with more haste than wisdom, would have been spared the false position they have assumed in deciding to erect permanent buildings at the Quarantine, as a retribution upon our entire population, as well as upon the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Independent of the folly of making one wrong justify another, and of punishing whole communities for the hasty and indiscreet acts of a few individuals, these gentlemen should bear in mind that if they attempt to continue the quarantine where it is, they are virtually setting at defiance not only the wishes of all the disinterested citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, but two acts of the Legislature for its removal, passed after the fullest deliberation and for the most cogent reasons. Those acts were solicited and enacted as much for the protection of New-York and Kings Counties as for Staten Island. They should remember that nearly all the increase of population in this county, since the establishment of the Quarantine, has come from New-York; that, in fact, though not in name, we are a part of the suburbs of New-York—the greater portion of our population doing business there, and going up daily. Nay more. They should reflect that the annual injury to the trade and commerce of New-York from yellow-fever panics is immense, and increasing yearly. Thousands of merchants and business men, not to mention travelers and those who would otherwise locate in that city, are kept away or driven to other cities in consequence of the proximity of the Quarantine and its attendant evils. But suppose these gentlemen succeed in fastening this institution (twice authoritatively pronounced a nuisance) upon the inhabitants of this Island and of the neigboring counties for ten, twenty, or thirty years to come. When year after year they see the pestilence sweeping its hundreds of victims to the grave, when they see the terror-stricken inhabitants flying from their dwellings, and whole districts depopulated, will the contemplation of this scene, and the consciousness that they were instrumental in bringing it about, contribute to their happiness? No! Such achievements may be a source of satisfaction to a few mercenary individuals who value their money more than the lives of their fellow-citizens, but are unworthy the consideration for a moment of such men as fill the public offices in our neighboring City. When the excitement of the hour shall have passed away, they will be heartily ashamed of their conduct and reasoning. Far better that they should, as good citizens, cheerfully cooperate with us in carrying out the law for the Quarantine removal.

If these gentlemen will calmly examine the following statistics showing the relative amount of population around the harbor of New-York in 1800, when the Quarantine was located on Staten Island, and at the present time, they will see that this institution cannot much longer remain where it is:

	In 1800.	In 1855.
New-York County had	60,489	629,810
Kings County had	5,740	216,315
Richmond County had	4,563	21,389
Total	70,792	867,554

If thirty acres of land were required to isolate the Quarantine in 1800, when there were only seventy-one thousand inhabitants in and around New-York, when the commerce of the port was very small, and when there was comparatively little intercourse with the City, can it be said the same area will protect nearly one million of inhabitants at the present time, when the crowded ferries are daily carrying thousands from under the walls of Quarantine to the neighboring counties, and the shipping has increased more than sixty fold? The Quarantine at Governor's Island was a better protection to the City in 1800 than it is at Staten Island in 1858. According to the laws of increase, the population in and around New-York in 1870 will amount to 2,000,000, and the commerce of the port be more than doubled.

But were there any question as to the expediency of re-erecting permanent hospitals on the present site, that is forever put at rest by the Commissioners of Emigration, in their report to the Legislature on the 10th of February, 1858. In assigning reasons for not having erected additional buildings to meet the wants of the institution, they say: "In this the Commissioners were governed by their conviction that the public good, as well as the public sentiment, now required a change of the Quarantine location, and that their occupation of the present site of the Marine Hospital could not be of long continuance. The great and rapid increase of population along the shores of the harbor and throughout the whole of Staten Island, with the constant and easy communication with the cities, render the Quarantine laws less and less efficacious, and their strict observance more difficult, whilst the danger of diffusing contagion or pestilence grows daily more threatening. The Commissioners do not believe that any point on Staten Island would meet the requirements and convenience of a proper permanent Marine Hospital for Quarantine purposes."

In conclusion, your Committee beg to state that they do not intend, by anything herein set forth, to be deemed to pass upon the question whether the recent burning of the Quarantine hospitals was justified in law, but they leave that to the judicial tribunals now engaged in its investigation. If they have succeeded in bringing to the attention of those who have condemned our citizens unheard, and upon a one-sided statement of the case, the mitigating or justifying facts and arguments on the other side, they have accomplished all they proposed. They feel that this community has been unjustly censured. They believe that, had those who are the loudest in their denunciations lived, as our people have lived, for fifty-eight years under the pestilential influence of this Quarantine establishment; had they, year after year, labored as we have labored to secure it peaceful and legal removal; had they seen Legislature after Legislature pass enactments for its removal, only to be thwarted by the action of interested individuals—above all, had they seen, as we have seen, one after another of their relatives, neighbors and friends swept away by the pestilence, and found the laws insufficient to afford them protection or redress—then we say we believe they would feel as profoundly as we feel upon this subject. Human nature is the same, whether in New-York or on Staten Island, and life and health are quite as dear to their possessors in the one place as in the other. All history shows that when governments have become powerless through weakness or corruption to protect the lives and property of their citizens, those citizens, when the grievances are no longer tolerable, will seek to redress themselves. Such efforts may assume the shape of a vigilance committee, a mob, or a resolute union of citizens to abate nuisances, but they invariably indicate deep-seated grievances calling for redress. [Cheers.] Such grievances we feel the people of this island have long and patiently borne, and we believe that similar grievances would have produced similar, but more speedy, results in any other community.

Finally, your Committee unhesitatingly recommend that the citizens of Richmond County steadily insist upon the enforcement of the law of 1857, passed for the Quarantine removal, and present a firm, united and determined resistance to the permanent reëstablishment of the burnt hospitals. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Dated Sept. 20, 1858.
LOT C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM EMERSON,
GEO. WOTHERSPOON,
NATHAN BARRETT,
FRANCIS G. SHAW,
DANIEL LOW,
N. DANE ELLINGWOOD.

The Chairman then said:

Gentlemen—We have a communication from the inhabitants of Bay Ridge, on Long Island, in relation to the removal of the Quarantine. With your permission, Mr. Clark will read it.

Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, interposing, said:

Mr. President—Before that is done, I would move that the report which has just been received, be accepted by this meeting, as the expression of the sentiment of Richmond County; and further, that it be signed by the officers of the meeting and published in the papers of New-York and of this County. ["Hear, hear," and Cheers.]

The question on Mr. Curtis' motion was put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Clark then read the subjoined communication from the inhabitants of Bay Ridge:

New-Utrecht, Kings County,
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

Col. Barrett, Chairman, and others:

Gentlemen: In consequence of not being able to be present and express our sentiments by delegation at your meeting on the 20th inst., we take the liberty of presenting our views upon the Quarantine matter in this letter, which, if you think proper, may be communicated to the meeting.

The universal opinion of the residents of our vicinity is, that the time has arrived when the public safety requires that the Quarantine should be removed from its present site; that the health not only of the residents of Richmond County and the opposite ones of Long Island, but also those of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, requires its removal, for it is getting to be more and more evident that yellow fever at Castleton or Southfield, in Richmond County, or Bay Ridge or Fort Hamilton, in Kings, is yellow fever in New-York and Brooklyn.

The original location of Quarantine on Staten Island was probably a proper one, for at that time there were few or no dwellings in its vicinity; the population on the Long Island then was sparse, and the trade of the port comparatively insignificant. The fifty or sixty years which have rolled by since its location have made vast changes; the uninhabited tract on which it was located has become densely populated; the shores of the bay, instead of being dotted with solitary farm-houses, have become filled with villas and villages, and the solitary arrivals from Southern infected ports have been succeeded by fleets. New-York, as late as 1810, had only a population of 96,000; the present limits of the city of Brooklyn, of 5,000 or 6,000; the former, in 1855, numbered more than 600,000, and the latter, 200,000. Brooklyn, which in 1810 had less than a mile of street located in the vicinity of the Fulton and Catharine Ferries, on which the houses were contiguous, now shows a contiguity of buildings to Red Hook Point and to Twenty-seventh-street, so as to cover the shores of nearly the whole of Gowanus Bay, without taking into consideration her extension in the opposite direction.

During this same period Jersey City has grown from an insignificant hamlet to a city, and the surrounding country, nearly to Bergen Point is whitened with dwellings. These vast changes have taken place mainly within the last 30 years. The causes which produced them are at work and operating, and will continue to operate, unless some mighty convulsion of Nature, intestine commotion, pestilence, or foreign invasion and destruction should intervene to arrest them. Individuals are born and living who will probably see the whole Bay of New-York, on the east side, from Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn, and on the west side, from the fortifications on Staten Island to Jersey City (including the shores of Bergen) closely packed with buildings and teeming with population.

If the population of these cities should continue to double every fifteen years, as they about have done for the past forty-five years, it will give them in 1885 (twenty-eight years hence) the enormous one of 3,200,000, and in 1900 (forty-three years hence) 6,400,000. Reduce these figures one-half, and there will yet be sufficient to cover the shores of the Bay, so as to make one continuous City. Viewing the matter in this light, and taking the past as our guide, with the probable continued increase of our Southern commerce, it appears to us to be folly and madness to attempt to rebuild and maintain the Quarantine at its present location, unless it be for some European vessels. It would be almost as proper to locate it on Governor's Island or the Battery.

In our judgment the Lower Bay and Sandy Hook is the proper location. If other measures fail, we suppose the General Government, under its power to regulate commerce, may establish quarantines, and get possession of Sandy Hook for said purposes; or, at the worst, the State may dock and fill in land on one of the shoals in the Lower Bay for yellow-fever purposes, the most dreaded of the evils, and compel all vessels from points infected with this disease to ride out their probation at the Southwest Spit, instead of filling the inner harbor with them. Coney Island, which has been recommended by some in consequence of its direct and short land communication, would be more dangerous to New-York and Brooklyn than the present location, which, together with its moving sands, changing position and shoal waters, forbids its being thought of. The population on the shore of Staten Island have had several severe visitations of yellow fever, and they have been sorely tried. We, too, on the Long Island shore in 1856, in consequence of the imprudent and reckless management of the Health Officer, (and not from intercourse of the inhabitants with the vessels, as has been falsely charged, which every resident knows did not take place and never had existence except in the imagination of the aforesaid functionary and his abettors,) have also suffered severely and been driven from their homes, the disease striking down many of our best and most useful and esteemed citizens.

Although thus smarting under the evils of the present arrangement, yet, as law-abiding citizens, we cannot approve of violent measures, and continue to hope and believe that the good sense of the community, and their own interests, will ere long open their eyes to the true policy to be pursued in the premises.

Joseph Crocker,
Charles W. Church,
Geo. J. Gelston,
Isaac E. Bergen,
Chas. J. Gilbert,
Jacob J. Bergen,
Elizabeth D. Child,
J. A. Perry,
Edward Kent,
John J. Bennett,
John Clifton,
Winant E. Bennett,
Hoyt Palmer,
Jacques B. Wardell,
Jacob Wardell, Jr.,
John W. Muspratt,
J. Remsen Bennett,
Jaques Van Brunt,
J. Holmes Van Brunt,
Francis E. Berien,
Richard R. Bennett,
Jno. B. Kitching,
James A. Robinson,
J. Howard Kitching,
Daniel Richards,
Martin Bennett,
Jacob Wardell,
Simon S. Wardell,
Wm. H. Bogle,
W. Langley,
John King,
John Bullock.
Tunis G. Bergen,

Judge Cropsey moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of New-Utrecht for their communication. It was carried with applause. Amid loud calls for Mr. Curtis, mingled with cries of "the resolutions," Judge Emerson presented himself and offered the resolutions as follows:

Reoslved, That the people of Richmond County do no yield to their fellow-citizens in any other part of the State in their respect for just and equal laws, and for the most peaceful mode of asserting their rights. The charges of inhumanity have been too thoroughly disproved to need any notice from us.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that any outbreak should have occurred in our county, tending to disturb the public peace, and to create alarm among the friends of order by substituting the hasty action of individuals for the more quiet and regular movements of official bodies.

Resolved, That the original establishment of the Quarantine upon Staten Island, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants, and its continued existence among us to the present day, have powerfully operated to weaken the tenure of life, as well as to diminish the value of property, and that such an establishment in so populous a neighborhood must always be, as it has hitherto been, an intolerable nuisance.

Resolved, That, omitting all consideration of its legality, the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, declaring Richmond County in a state of insurrection, is incorrect in statement, and unjust in its operation and effect.

Resolved, That the magistrates and other civil officers of this county have uniformly been found on the side of law and order, and if they needed any assistance in the performance of their duties, it would have been readily afforded them by the military of Staten Island, who have ever promptly responded to the call of the civil magistrates.

Resolved, That the sending of troops among us from other parts of the State was not only an unnecessary step, but that it was also a groundless imputation on the patriotism and courage of the Staten Island militia.

Resolved, That the occupation of this Island by an armed body of men, in a time of profound peace, violates the whole spirit of our laws and institutions, and that military intervention can only be justified under circumstances where the civil power has been appealed to in vain in support of the laws.

Resolved, That the spectacle of a Criminal Court now quietly sitting in our midst and calmly inquiring into the guilt of parties charged with the offences alluded to in the Governor's proclamation, furnishes conclusive evidence that no such circumstances exist at this time in the County of Richmond.

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton are entitled to our respect and gratitude for their honest and zealous performance of duty in endeavoring to protect the lives and health of their constituents.

Resolved, That all action toward the construction of permanent hospitals on the site of those recently destroyed, with the intention to perpetuate the existence of Quarantine on this Island, is, in view of recent legislative acts, an illegal and unauthorized assumption of power.

Resolved, That, whereas much diversity of opinion exists in the community, and even in the legal profession, as to the limits of our natural rights when these conflict with a nuisance existing under color of law, we will take measures to have the question growing out of the recent disturbances at Tompkinsville and Seguine's Point brought to the cognizance of our Courts, in order that it be authoritatively settled whether the inhabitants of Richmond County, equally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, are to be permitted to enjoy the common privilege of life and health, or whether our people must be driven from their homes and a large part of this beautiful island devoted to pestilence and death.

Resolved, In order that justice may be done to the character of the people of this County, that a petition be presented to the Legislature at its next session, asking the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent disturbances, and also praying for such further legislation as may be necessary to rid us entirely and at once of an establishment every way fatal to those interests which are naturally dear to every man—health, life and happy home.

The Chairman put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried by acclamation.

Mr. Albin C. Bradley, of Castleton, was introduced to the meeting and spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens: Although in a state of health much better fitted for the hospital than this audience, I have not felt at liberty either to absent myself or to refuse to obey the calls you have made upon me for the expression of my feeble sentiments. The statement, or report which has been presented, and the resolutions which have been adopted, are all, in my humble judgment, correct in their facts, admirable in their temper, and wise in their counsels. It is not, however, my purpose to speak in vindication of those documents, but to submit to you for whatever they may be worth, my own private, individual sentiments. I am not versed in the arts of policy. The thing that I deem right, the thing that I deem just—that thing I say, under all circumstances and to all audiences. And, fellow-citizens, I beg to begin exactly where these documents leave off. Property of the State, set apart ostensibly for hospital purposes, has been destroyed by violence. [Voice—"That's a fact."] The questions are few, and, when viewed in their elements, exceedingly simple. Is the property of the State more sacred than the property of private individuals? [A Voice—"No."] Are hospitals established by the State more sacred than hospitals established by individuals? Is that violence which is justifiable when applied to abate nuisances existing without the color of law, unjustifiable when applied to the abatement of nuisances acting under the color of law? These are the questions to be determined. First, then, as to the superior sanctity of State property. We all know that nothing of the sort exists. If public property be trespassed upon, the same law of trespass; if stolen, the same law of larceny; if burglariously entered, the same law of burglary; if feloniously burned, the same law of arson is invoked as when the same acts are done to private property. There is not one law for the protection of private property, and another and a higher law for the protection of the property of the public. It is the glory of our Government that the same high safeguards which protect the proud edifice on Capitol Hill, wield their flaming sword to protect the humblest dwelling in the State. [Cheers.] No;—there is no superior sacredness of one kind of property over another. The same laws, the same courts, the same rules, the same penalties apply to both. This then being so, is there any superior sanctity attached to Hospitals established by the public? Why, we know there is nothing of the sort existing. The care of the sick is no prerogative of State. Individual suffering appeals first to individual sympathy and individual care. The pride of men may establish hospitals as well as the public, and whenever and wherever they are established, they are, if carried on and conducted according to their true nature, sacred. Whenever and wherever individual suffering exists, the appeal is to individuals first and chiefly. The government may, as individuals may, establish receptacles for the sick and dying, but the public, no more than individuals, has the exclusive right to the protection, the guardianship of suffering humanity whenever and wherever men suffer. Whenever and wherever men are overtaken by disease, it is the right of individuals to interfere for the mitigation of that suffering; and it is a touching circumstance that He who, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years ago came into the world as the Great Redeemer, found no better way to prove his Divine legation than by healing the sick, giving sight to the blind and restoring reason to the mad. And ever since then, those places where human suffering exists have, in the opinions of men, partaken somewhat of the holiness of the Great Physician. But this sacredness in no respect depends upon whether the charities be endowed by private or by public munificence. None. It is what the institutions are, and not by whom endowed, that commends them to the sympathy, to the kindly regard, and to the veneration of mankind. Established either by public or private munificence, these institutions, if conducted according to their true spirit, are guarded by the same law. A public charity is protected by no other law than that which protects the lowest chamber tenanted by a single sufferer. But, fellow-citizens, whenever hospitals become a false pretense and a cheat—whenever, instead of mitigating human woe, they enlarge its area by multiplying its victims, then this sacredness is withdrawn, and the law which would otherwise protect it stands aside to make room for that other and that higher law written by the finger of God on the hearts of all men—that law which every human jurisprudence has sanctioned, and which no human jurisprudence has dared to touch—the great law of self-defence. [Cheers.] This, undoubtedly, is true in regard to individuals. In the nature of property, what is more sacred than a man's dwelling? Its outer door may not be broken by a civil officer for the service of process. It is the owner's castle, and he may defend it even at the expense of blood, and may repel assailants even at the expense of life; and yet, if that dwelling be so conducted—if by reason of its situation or by the manner in which its occupants spend their lives, it become dangerous to the lives or health of the neigborhood, then that outer door may be broken down; that dwellings may be demolished and even the foundations it rest upon may, if necessary, be excavated and removed. No man has a right to impair the health or endanger the lives of his neighbors, and under such circumstances self-defence becomes a law to those whose lives and health are endangered—a law which they may take into their own right hands and execute in their own speediest way. [Loud cheers.] Our glorious common law never did so unwise, so mad a thing, as to require men to die first and indict afterwards for being killed. All this every lawyer knows. All this, at least as applied to individuals, not only every lawyer, but almost every man not a lawyer, knows. No man denies, no man questions it. But it is said that the rule stops when you pass private nuisances, and does not operate on nuisances existing under the blessed shield of State authority, as if the State had a monopoly of nuisances—[Laughter]—as if the State had a high prerogative to spread the pestilence and to diffuse the plague—as if the State, which can touch no dollar of the citizens' property without just compensation, has a right to subject him, at the will of others, to all the plagues and all the pestilences of half a world—(Cheers)—as if the State which cannot twice put any man in jeopardy for the same offence, has the right to subject to disease whole communities every day and every night of every Summer of their lives, exposing them to all the epidemics which enter our harbor, for no offence at all—as if this Christian State had a right to offer up one hundred citizens, more or less, of the County of Richmond, and five hundred citizens, more or less, of the County of Kings, annually, human victims to the Moloch of commerce! (Loud cheers.) For doctrines so horrible, so monstrous, so execrable, I demand some constitution. Shall we be told that while the fundamental law guards every man and protects him in the right to speak, to publish, and to think what he will, he has yet no right to breathe God's air pure except by State permission? [Cheers.] Are we to be told that where no man can be tried for a crime higher than petit larceny without first having been indicted by a Grand Jury, and without a Petit Jury of impartial men, and without counsel to conduct his defence, and without being confronted by the witnesses against him, yet the State, at its mere discretion, may subject whole communities to the evils, and the scourges and afflictions which the statement to which we have just listened has so well, but, as we all know, has so inadequately recited. Are we to be told that to rise against such nuisances is illegal? Are we to be told to enable a few ship-owners and merchants to carry on a gainful or ungainful traffic with pestilential climates it is necessary that our lives and our health, and the lives and the health of all whom we hold dear, are to be thus perilled—that this high authority of the State is an authority which no man may question, to which all men must submit, to which all men must cringe and bow, and before which all men must be silent? No, fellow-citizens, no. And much less are we to be told that resistance to such wrong, that resistance to such outrage, is the most disgraceful of crimes, in the language of the proclamation, and that the glad joy which we all felt at the first triumphant resistance recently made was an act of insurrection? Are we to be told that it is indispensable that intercourse with pestilential climates must be maintained, but that it is not necessary that citizens who have committed no crime and done no wrong; that innocent childhood, female loveliness, the vigor of mature years and trembling age may not continue to breathe the air which God has given, except by State permission? Fellow-citizens, these doctrines are utterly execrable and horrible. They are at war with every instinct of our hearts; they are at war with the whole spirit of our Constitution; and, as this statement has shown, (a piece of law of which till this moment I was ignorant,) they are at war with the very common law entering into and forming a part of the sale establishing this very Quarantine. (Loud applause.) No, citizens—no; the men who did this act, if the Quarantine were a nuisance—if, in fact, it was a false pretence—did that which the law not only authorized them to do, but what the common law required them to do. [Cheers.] Then the question, and the only question, which remains, is: Is the Quarantine a nuisance? Is it a false pretence? Does it spread disease, instead of limiting it? Does it enlarge the area of human woe, by increasing the number of its victims? If it does, the law, the Constitution, and that higher law that beats in every human breast, pronounce its doom! Then what is the fact? Does anybody say that it stays disease? No one says it. The physicians who live by the pestilence, and thrive by the plague connected with the establishment, testified in the investigation now proceeding, that it does not stay the plague—that it does not protect Staten Island—that it does not protect Long Island, and some of them have said that it does not protect New-York, as we know it does not. Then the case comes to this—that it is a nuisance; it endangers the lives, the health, and the peace of the surrounding community, and if done in the right way, its doom was sealed. Was it done in the right way? Why, the Legislature has not only left every man to protect his life, and the lives of his family, against nuisances, but has established in every township in the State a Board of Health, with authority not only to abate nuisances, but to adopt all other regulations that it may deem the public health to require. The Board of Health of the town of Castleton, as the statement informs us, and as we knew before, acting under the advice of counsel, and under the solemn responsibility of their position, proclaim that Quarantine was an unmitigated nuisance, and applied to the people to abate it—and it was abated. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Now, it was abated. [Laughter.] But perhaps all this may not be enough to work a complete justification. There were patients within the walls. Were they burned? ["No."] Were they injured? ["No."] Were they not benefited? Ask the physicians of the Hospitals, who testified within the last three or four days, whether they were in fact injured, or whether they had not speedily improved? No; those men, whoever they were—did that this act of righteousness and justice, at the peril of their lives, at the peril of the lives of their families, rather than that one innocent man should perish in the doom that befel that criminal institution, bore patients away, laid them in places of safety—not only in places of safety, but it was at the only season of the year when it could have been done with safety—when the evenings were mild, and the sky was clear, and danger remote. To have done the same act at any other season, when the nights were cold, would have insured death instead of promoting life. The act was done, too, at the right place. The heart of the nuisance was taken out. I say, then, fellow-citizens, that the act which has called us together, the act which has caused such a howling among the minions of commercial greed in our vicinity, that act was done at the right place, at the right time and in the right manner, and if done by men whose lives were endangered in that vicinity, it was done by the right men. [Loud laughter and applause.] you see, fellow-citizens, I have not come here to advise a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. [Cheers.] I say not only of these men, whoever they were—not guilty, but well done, [loud cheers,] well done! [renewed cheers,] and I will add it slowly so that all may take it down, if occasion offers, in God's name let it be done again! [Tremendous cheering.] Yes, fellow-citizens, let it be done again. [Loud cheers.] I would let yon proud City know that though they may exercise power enough to quarter armed troops among us, though a Governor—(I helped to make him Governor, and therefore he is part of my proper, and I may speak of him as I will)—that although the Governor may have mistaken the silence of the people for insurrection, although there may be power enough to erect again other establishments more durable and less combustible than those which have so recently disappeared. [A Voice—Plenty of powder. Laughter.] I would have it remembered now, and remembered for all time, that the eyes of the oppressed are ever keen, that the hand of the oppressed is ever quick, and at that first moment of remissness, the first moment when soldiers shall cease to guard those walls, if only fire will burn or powder explode, will witness a desolation more complete than that which encumbers their premises now. [Prolonged cheering.] No, fellow-citizens, no. There has been done the right thing in this community, and though we may be trampled down, the right thing will be done again, and will be done always, for

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her.s"

Mr. Bradley withdrew amid vehement applause.

Mr. Ellingwood was called for, and responded in a brief speech, in which he justified the steps which have been taken, and cited the fact that the Grand Jury and the Board of Health had presented the Hospitals as a nuisance which ought to be abated, and argued therefrom that the burning of the Quarantine buildings was an act justifiable both by law and necessity.

Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, in response to frequent calls advanced, amid cheers, and said:

Fellow-Citizens of Richmond County: It is altogether too late for a speech, as it is altogether too late to think of bringing the Quarantine back to Staten Island. [Cheers.] Even if the hour of the day should permit, the state of my health, having a very serious cold, would prevent my speaking to you, for, in a very few moments I would be as hoarse as if I had passed all the last week at the Fair in Springfield. But I am reminded, as I look down from this platform, that I see before me the largest meeting, beyond question, that has ever convened in Richmond County. For the first time, gathering from every part of this county, coming over this Island, and unsurpassed in the world for natural beauty, you are met here, I may say almost for the first time, not as a party simply, but leaving out of sight all considerations of party, obeying the lead which goes below party, planting yourselves upon the first rights of man in human society; and I am sure that I, at this moment, see representatives from every part of this county except it be two very small places, one of which is the space within the walls of the late Quarantine, and the other is the camping ground in its immediate neighborhood. [Laughter.] And for what purpose? Here, under this September sun, in this most perfect of days, for what purpose are you here, fellow-citizens? Why are you here, coming from your harvest fields nearer your own homes, coming by those of your neighbors in the valleys and on the hills, as you approach this spot? We have all come here, all Staten Islanders, whether we be farmers or not, to celebrate our harvest home. This is our harvest home, for we have not only reaped the grain in the fields, we have not only dug the potatoes that have ripened under the kindly sun of this Summer, but we have reaped a great harvest for the health of the county and for our children hereafter,—[Cheers]—by removing that pernicious weed that bred the malaria along the shore, and it is right to remove the malarious weeds, whether they be dug up, whether they be pulled up, or whether they be burnt where they stand. [Loud and vehement cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, of the three questions which might arise on this occasion, I shall discuss none. The first question of course would be as to the burnidg of the Quarantine. I consider that question was settled on the night of the first of September, and anything that was left over was thoroughly disposed of on the night of the second. [Loud cheers.] The second question, in the proper order, would naturally be the restorations of the Quarantine to Staten Island. Why, my friends, when I look down here—when I remember that ablest of all possible speeches which has been made here first this afternoon, preceding the other eloquent speeches which you have heard—that calm statement of facts which, upon such an occasion as this is, beyond all question, the most eloquent speech possible—when I consider that—when I reflect upon the many, in various parts of the State, with whom I have conversed since these events took place—when I review the changed tone of the public prints—when I meet the changed sentiment of my friends and the people at large—why then, when I hear of the restoration of the Quarantine, and when I see what I see now, and hear what I have heard this afternoon, I say to myself, if there be any officer, be he the head of the City, provided to take care of the health of the City, or be who he may, who shall undertake to run a race with this public opinion, it will be found that at least in that race the *Mayor* will not prove to be the better horse. [Loud laughter and applause.]

And so, fellow-citizens, there is still a third question that might be discussed, but the setting sun warns me that these themes have been sufficiently touched, and that is the "army of occupation" which is now planted upon these shores. That involves also the question of public opinion as in the one case opposed to the municipal power, so in the other that would be at conflict with the State. Well, my friends, I am to repeat here what Mr. Bradley has already said; I also did my share towards the election of the present Chief Magistrate of theState. I desire to express here my most cordial respect and friendship for him as a private citizen, but in relation to his public act, I shall confine myself to telling you a very brief story. It chanced to be the fortune of a gentleman of considerable dignity of person to be walking hurriedly down Broadway, one day, in a high wind, directly behind a Yankee looking at the windows and dawdling along, as is the wont of that worthy part of our fellow-citizens, (I myself being proud to be born a Yankee,) when the Yankee, seized with a sudden call that way, spat, as men will spit upon occasion, and the hard wind that was blowing, most unfortunately drove the expectoration towards the face, and, in fact, lodged it upon the face of the gentleman of dignity who was following behind, upon which, in the midst of his sputtering and offended sense of propriety, the Yankee turned round with great languor and ease and self-possession, "Why," said he, "why, I guess you ran right agen it, didn't you?" [Great laughter and cheering.] And so, fellow-citizens,—again returning to the proper theme,—so, when I behold this assembly, and when my own heart is throbbing and the blood in my own veins is leaping with your hearts and your blood, then I am inclined to say to that worthy magistate whom, as a private citizen, I have so greatly respected, that in this matter of public opinion, "Why, Gov. King, you run right agen it, didn't you?" [Laughter and applause.] So, as the sun sets, I will even do the same—[Cries of "Go on"]—but, my friends, this one thing remember, that your sympathy has been invoked in many places and in eloquent periods for the misfortune and mishaps that befell the invalids in the Quarantine, who were benefited by the proceedings of the nights of the 1st and 2d of September. Now, I appeal to your sympathies, men and women of Richmond County, for that unhappy portion of our fellow-citizens, who, for no fault of theirs, being in the full pursuit of their business, being in the successful career which they have chosen in life, were suddenly arrested by a gubernatorial mandate, were cut down in the vigor of their business, and sent down to encamp on Staten Island. Now, I am sorry when I think of those unhappy men in those pretty tents on the shore, as I thought of them when I was in the north part of the State on last Wednesday night, and during the day of Thursday, sleeping in the night. I only hoped that they would find in their services on Staten Island that water was a more dangerous enemy than fire. And so, I beg of you, as you go quietly to your own homes, and sleep in your dry beds and your warm rooms, to pray that the lumbago, and the rheumatism, and the fever and ague may be tempered to the unhappy men, and finally, that they may be returned to their wives and their lovely children with no bullets in their bodies, and only colds in their heads. (Immense laughter.) And so, with one word more, not having endeavored to enter at all into the gravities of this occasion, for did I need any support in my feeling in relation to the Quarantine, I should have it here and now, knowing that from henceforth it is as impossible to restore the Quarantine to Staten Island as it is to restore a star that has fallen—let me rather say, a cloud that has dropped its baleful humors. But one word more, friends and fellow-citizens, I wish to add to the exceedingly happy verdict rendered in your name by Mr. Bradley, slightly changing it. I say, not only "Not Guilty and not recommended to mercy," but "Not Guilty" and "served them right." [Prolonged applause.]

Dr. Anderson was then introdued and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Although I have no pretentions to public speaking, I could not refuse the invitation to meet with you this evening, and, if required to do so, give you whatever aid I can in furtherance of your laudable design of furnishing to the people of the State of New-York a correct statement of the condition of affairs in Richmond County, and the causes which have contributed thereto. As the able report which has been presented by the Committee appointed for that purpose will be a sufficient and triumphant reply to the extravagant, unreasonable, wild denunciation with which the people of this County have been assailed, I leave this lazaretto literature to the verdict that an intelligent people will pronounce upon it when that report shall be read, and when the result of the legal investigation now progressing shall be known. I beg your indulgence for a few moments if I intrude upon your attention matters of a personal nature; for when I refer to the causes which led to the eventful scenes which have placed the whole population of this fair Island under the ban of Executive displeasure, I cannot ignore the fact that my name has been extensively circulated as the first performer in a drama which has been characterized as a "disgrace to our civilization." When I determined to announce, in contradiction of the reports of the Quarantine Authorities and the Commissioners of Health, that we *had* an infected district here, and that, owing to the absurd and dangerous locality of the Quarantine anchorage, yellow fever here is yellow fever in New-York, although my veracity was impeached and my professional character assailed in public and in private, in the reports of Commissioners, as well as in the house of my friends, conscious of the integrity of my motives, I was sure that the sober second thought of the people would approve the course I took. I did not advise the destruction of the Hospitals, nor do I appear here for the purpose of vindicating that bold proceeding. It has always been my opinion that the anchorage was the true source of danger. I therefore consider that the burning of the Hospitals was a mistake in form, and has not relieved us from the dangers that beset us; and while the Angel of Death rides on the fumes of the iron scow, and infected airs are wafted to our shores from the anchorage, we shall have no security against these annual visitations of pestilence. There are many circumstances which should mitigate very much the condemnation with which this act has been received throughout the country; and to my medical brethren

Continued on Eighth Page.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Know-Nothing Convention—The Nominations—The Democratic Convention—Nomination of Colonel Heard—The Maine Election—The Money War—The Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

It is hard to give a name to the State Convention which met here yesterday. It represented the ultra Know-Nothings or old Native Americans, and the Fillmoreans of 1856, and I suppose the Know-Nothing name is that to which it is best entitled. It has now in its organization some gentlemen who were Fremonters in '56, the chief of whom is Ex-Governor GARDNER; and it is possible that it may be 15,000 strong, as it claims 20,000, or even 25,000. The Fillmore vote was about 20,000.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, at the Tremont Temple, and was opened by a speech from Mr. W. S. KING, Chairman of the State Committee. He went for the defeat of the Republicans by any and all means by which they can be brought to book. He advocated the nomination of a full State ticket, and recommended that the K. N.'s should unite with Democrats to elect such members of the Legislature as would vote against a Republican United States Senator. This recommendation contrasts funnily with the call of the Convention, which is addressed to all who are opposed to Lecomptonism, and our Democracy have deliberately indorsed that. However the proposition to unite with the Democrats, that is with the Irish Catholics, was well received. Governor GARDNER was chosen President, and made a speech composed in about equal proportions of folly and falsehood. DAN WARREN made another speech, which was all folly. The Convention nominated Mr. A. A. LAWRENCE for Governor, but he will never accept the honor. Mr. WILDER had 76 votes, and Mr. LAWRENCE 237. There were some scattering, 4 of which were for PERLEY POORE. I wonder they did not nominate his wheelbarrow, as that has one qualification for running well. Old INCREASE SUMNER was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, but he'll be less before he gets many votes. The other candidates are—for Secretary of State, B. L. ALLEN; for Treasurer, A. G. UNDERWOOD; for Auditor, C. B. RANSOM; for Attorney-General, A. A. RICHMOND. Leaving Mr. LAWRENCE aside, as he will not accept the nomination, and excepting Mr. RANSOM, the ticket is simply despicable in every respect. The nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE has not been made out of friendship to that distinguished gentleman, but is the result of an intrigue on the part of certain "broken men" to render him as influential as they are themselves. The afternoon proceedings were diversified by an agreeable fight—Mr. B. F. COOKE, who was the Fillmore candidate for Congress in No. 4, two years ago, wishing to speak, but the Convention refused to hear him, because he was not a Delegate. He was "put out," but not until he had planted a few right and left facers on the mugs of several enthusiastic friends of order.

The State Temperance Convention, which met here on the 14th, was numerously and respectably attended. Mr. WHITE, who presided, is the same gentleman who was nominated for Secretary of State on the original Republican ticket of 1857, and who is now one of the Board of Bank Commissioners. He began his temperance labors thirty years ago, when the movement against intemperance was originated. He was assisted by twenty Vice-Presidents, some of whom are well-known Divines, and others are as well-known politicians. The Annual Report states the number of the Sons of Temperance at 4,000 legal voters: and, in conclusion, it strongly recommends the organization of lodges in every city and large town in the State, for the purpose of electing municipal authorities who will enforce the prohibition law. Granting that it is right to have such a law, this recommendation is a proper one, and the Report is wise in advising local action. The Convention's resolves, which are much better written than such things generally are, dwell almost entirely upon this subject, and with much emphasis. It is expected that our next Municipal election will be fought with direct reference to the question of enforcing the law.

There was a grand Temperance meeting in the evening, in Tremont Temple, at which there was some good speaking, and better singing. I think the Temperance people are wise in having music on their side, particularly as between drinking and singing there has been supposed to be a necessary connection. Dr. JEWETT and NEAL DOW were the principal speakers. The latter was down upon Boston and the Doctors.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District held their Convention yesterday, being the first one of the campaign, and nominated Col. HEARD, the best man they could have put up,—though he would not have hurt his prospects had he omitted some foolish remarks from his speech about the enmity of the Republicans to the Union, which is something fit only for the incurable department of Bedlam. That everlasting Shadrach-rescuer was present, and spoke, but omitted his argument in favor of rum-drinking. The presence of such a man was a pretty practical comment on the nominee's fears for the Union's stability. According to the Union men of that time, the Union was dissolved when SHADRACH was "snaked" out of the Court-house and carried to the residence of the speaker aforesaid; but the country has been eight years in *not* finding it out. Col. HEARD's fate depends altogether upon the action of his opponents. The vote in the district, last year, showed a Gardner plurality, but small as GARDNER himself.

The details of the Maine election, as well as the general result, are gall to the Democrats, who, for some reason or other, had calculated on making great gains there, with, perhaps, the hope of a thorough victory. The first returns looked decidedly favorable to them, and created the impression that they had achieved much, while the Republicans looked blue as those lights which are always coupled with the Hartford Convention, but which no man ever saw. But twenty-four hours put a new coloring on the matter, and showed that Maine was by no means disposed to reverse the decision she made in the Fremont campaign. In a vote greater by 3,000 than she then threw, she has condemned the Democracy for the third time, and the very magnitude of the efforts they have made to obtain victory, to be followed only by signal defeat, must prevent them from hoping much for the future, save from Republican dissensions. The increase of the vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor is owing, I suspect, to the dissatisfaction of the people with some of the local legislation of the Republicans. Let the Republicans act wisely, and refrain from meddlesome legislation, and there will be no reason why Maine should not be as sure a State for them as Massachusetts. She has, indeed, done far more for them than ever has been done by Massachusetts. Here the Republicans, as such, have never had a majority of the popular vote, and even the Banks plurality of last year, like the Fremont majority of the year before that, was due to American votes; and if Governor BANKS should have a majority this year, it will be due to the support he shall receive from some thousands of Gardner men of 1857. Maine has three times given heavy majorities for the Republican cause, without counting the Presidential vote of 1856. In numbers, her vote far exceeds ours, the number and the sparseness of her population considered. With not much more than half as many people as Massachusetts, she has repeatedly thrown such a vote as Republicanism has never known here. Relatively, she gave Colonel FREMONT a larger vote than we gave him.

The report that JOHNSON, Democrat, has a majority of 22 in the Third Maine Congressional District is probably without foundation; but the Opposition ought to see in these close votes new reasons for endeavoring to carry the House of Representatives, as the Democrats, should they keep it, will give the places to their friends, should those friends see fit to claim them. Election battles are now fought without quarter, and under the black flag, as they were in Walpole's time. Mr. JOHNSON, perhaps, is working up a claim, and hence his 22 majority, which no change of those figures can lessen.

SAMUEL AUSTIN, a wealthy merchant, died here yesterday, aged 71. He started the first line of packets that ran between Boston and Liverpool. Old EBEN FRANCIS is not expected to live the day out. He will leave four millions. How dare death take liberties with such a man?

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for October, will be published on Saturday. It has 16 articles, and is rather heavy.

The money war, between the Suffolk Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption, is becoming as hot as, some time ago, I told you it would become. The Suffolk system is in high favor in this city, while the other side is more favored in the country. The former has worked well, and perhaps it was a mistake to disturb it. It is a tyranny, but a tyranny that has, on the whole, been for the general good. Its supporters say that its harshness has not of late been felt, but this has happened because submission has been general for many years; and the argument is losing its force, as the Suffolk has commenced "running" on the banks that will not now obey it, and we hear of things that used to be common in former days, but of late have not occurred. Specie is in demand.

We are having a severe storm, probably the equinoctial, a week ahead.

THYME.

From the Red River District.

The Toronto *Globe* notices the arrival of the steamer *Rescue*, at Collingwood, from Fort William, bringing Mr. WILLIAM GIBBARD, of Collingwood, who conveyed the second mail to and from Red River. Mr. GIBBARD was detained three days and a half out of sixteen days and three-quarters,—making the actual traveling time between Red River and Lake Superior, *twelve days and a quarter*. The distance, according to Mr. DAWSON's report, is 699 miles. The number of portages is sixty-two; one of them, the Grand Portage, is nine miles long, several are one mile, and the remainder from half a mile to 100 feet long. From Fort Garry to Fort Francis, Mr. GIBBARD had the same heavy canoe that he took from Fort William, which detained him; and he had, besides, to make two trips across twenty-eight of the portages. He left a stock of provisions for future mails at Islington, Fort Francis and Saginaw. He thinks that if he had had a light canoe all the way, and only his own provisions, he would have made the trip in *eleven days*. He waited on Lake Superior six days for the *Rescue*, and sent off the last mail from Fort William on the 13th. He is of opinion that there will be no difficulty in opening up a route to Red River Settlement for the transmission of passengers and goods.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Black Warrior.

The United States mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th and Havana 15th inst., has arrived. The Spanish marine authorities had taken off Colorado Reef a Spanish vessel abandoned, supposed to have landed 900 Negroes. She was commanded on her late voyage by EUGENIO VINAS, celebrated as a fearless and successful slaver. Business at Havana dull, few transactions in sugar owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. Stock, 125,000 boxes, against 200,000 same time last year. Exchange on London, 14@15 ₱ cent. prem.; on New-York, 3@4 ₱ cent. prem. Health of Havana good.

The Middle Passage—Case of the Iberia—The Nancy and the Perkins—Slavers Fitting Out—The Virgin in India-Ink—A Saint's Day at Havana—Cable to Key West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

One of the most disagreeable parts of a correspondent's duties is to be obliged to call the public attention to defects in the social system of the people among whom he lives, yet if the fault is grievous and public, how can he swerve from his duty? I have reference to the Cuban Slave-trade and its horrors, and in order that your intelligent and enlightened readers may form some idea of the horrors of the "*Middle Passage*," I will relate a few particulars concerning the Spanish slave-ship *Iberia*, commanded by the renowned VIÑAS, whose successful voyages to the coast of Africa, and his many hair-breadth escapes, have rendered his name familiar to every English officer serving on this and the African coast. A Spanish Slave Company was formed here the early part of last Winter, the originators and promoters of which were ZULUETA and PORTILLA, our heaviest dealers in human flesh. VIÑAS, the owner of the ship *Iberia* and a brig, the name of which I have forgotten, was induced to enter. VIÑAS cleared for Cadiz, where he arrived, discharged his cargo and loaded again, ostensibly for Hamburg, but proceeded to the East Coast of Africa, where slaves to the number of two thousand were huddled together on the two vessels, scantily provisioned and short of water. A few days after doubling the Cape the fresh water began to give out, and the negroes were forced to drink the salt water! Out of the 2,000 that left the coast eight hundred were buried at sea, and the rest reached here afflicted with the worst kind of scurvy. The brig landed her cargo at Bahia Honda, and was abandoned, and subsequently found by a Spanish cruiser and brought into this port, where she now lies. The ship landed her part on the south side of the Island, whence the negroes were transferred to ZULUETA's estate. The *Iberia* then sailed for Bahia Honda, where she refitted for a second voyage and put to sea, but the pilot ran her aground on the Colorado reefs where she was captured. I am informed that of the six hundred negroes landed from this vessel and conveyed to ZULUETA's estate of the Alava, upwards of four hundred have died, and the rest continue to drop off one by one, notwithstanding the best medical skill sent from Havana at enormous salaries! Here, indeed, is a case that equals the atrocities of the *Regina Cœli*. Yet the getters up of these expeditions ride through our streets every afternoon, as unconcernedly as if they were not the cause of this awful destruction of human life. VIÑAS escaped after losing his vessel by way of the United States, and is now in Spain. It is said that he loses all he had previously made by this unlucky trip. A *sumaria* or legal investigation into the affair has been commenced, but as he has fled from the Island, it will be dropped. The *Nancy* and *Perkins'* cases progress Spanish fashion, and several months may elapse before a conclusion is arrived at, though the general impression here is that they will both be condemned. I understand the Captain of the *Nancy* intends suing the American Government for $30,000 damages, which will almost amount, if true, to the profits of an ordinary adventure to the Coast. Madame Rumor says that two other American slavers are being fitted out here, which, if true, will give our newly-appointed Consul-General a good opportunity to display his judgment and administrative talents. He will find that the Havana Consulate with its $6,000 per annum is far less agreeable than the last office he held at St. Thomas.

The good denizens of Regla have been celebrating their patron saint's festival with unusual pomp this year. I, like most of Yankees fond of sight-seeing, went to take a peep at the black Virgin, and was much amused to see the benighted negroes and sailors in the performance of their vows to the all-powerful Virgin that had dispensed them her great favors. Among the offerings were cart loads of wax tapers, olive oil, incense, fine crackers and silver ornaments, all to be used in celebration of her festival. Could you not induce the learned Archbishop of New-York to explain how it is that this Virgin is an Ethiopian? When he explains that, you might ask him again why the Virgin that is adored in St. Augustin's Church, in Havana, is a mulatress? I, for one, have always felt a laudable curiosity in this respect, and I have no doubt he might do considerable good for his church by bringing his powerful intellect and vivid imagination to bear on this difficult point?

Last night the citizens of Havana commenced their ten days' celebration of our Lady of Mercy, and from the noise of the fire-crackers, bombs, rockets, music, &c., I suppose they had a fine time of it, though I could see but little religion in the ceremonies; however, it will be consoling to your readers to know that a Judas and a crinolined Jewess were piously burned on the church towers to the immense crowds of negroes and low Spaniards who filled the streets.

Havana, it seems, does not intend to be behind New-York in celebrating the union of the two continents by the Atlantic Cable. Some of our merchants have clubbed together, and intend giving a grand dinner in the Exchange Buildings in honor of the glorious event. The papers inform us that TORICES and SAMA, two wealthy Spanish merchants, have strong prospects of succeeding in getting the concession for the laying of the cable between Havana and Key West. One of the conditions imposed by the Spanish Government is, that the operators on both ends of the line are to be Spanish subjects.

The weather for the last few days looks threatening, and seafaring men predict a blow. The change, however, has proved beneficial to the general health of the city and harbor.

Dominican Republic.

Captain PARK, of Br. brig *John Butler*, arrived this morning from Port au Platt, (5th inst.,) informs us that SANTANA marched into Santiago on the 1st day of September, with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the Fort.

Santiago had previously capitulated; the President, VALVERDE, fled to Monte Cristo, there to embark for Turks Island. The Collector of Customs at Port au Platt, and three men from Santiago, also left for Turks Island on the 5th of September. When Capt. PARK sailed, there was no Government. The principal merchants had closed their stores, the paper money was of no value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next change was to be.

Central America.

We have advices from Belize to the 15th ult, with later from Guatemala and Honduras. The people of the latter State were represented as being perfectly healthy, with the exception of a cough, predisposing the small pox patients of last year to consumption, a disease which was never before known in that part of the world. The cholera was still raging in Guatemala, and it was reported that the average number of deaths ran as high as seventy per day. Another attempt had been made to burn the town of Belize, which this time proved unsuccessful. The incendiaries were the colored residents of Nassau. It will be recollected that Belize has been twice fired, one-half of the town being destroyed each time, but it was immediately rebuilt. A number of the incendiaries had been arrested and were awaiting sentence. It was rumored at Belize that a strong party was raising in Guatemala with the design of overthrowing CARRERA, who has been at the head of affairs there for fifteen years. The crop of cochineal in Guatemala would be about an average. Disease had broken out among the cattle in Honduras, and great numbers were dying. The deer were dying off by the hundreds, in view of which a law had been enacted to prevent the shooting of deer for the present. Skins in Belize, Truxillo, and Omoa, were very scarce.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER BY A PHYSICIAN NEAR LOCKPORT.—A man by the name of PHILIP HAWKINS, an old Peninsular soldier under WELLINGTON, was murdered in Wilson, Niagara Co., on Tuesday, under extraordinary and peculiar circumstances. The Lockport *Courier* of Thursday morning says that HAWKINS had been complaining for several days, when Dr. JOHN CRESWELL was called to visit him. The Doctor had his patient removed to the American Hotel, kept by O. R. MASON, agreeing to pay $5 per week if he lived, and if he did not he was to pay $10. At about 7 o'clock P. M. the Doctor came in and gave the patient a dose of something which made him worse, and in 15 minutes after the Doctor administered the second dose, which produced the most violent spasms and awful agonies, which continued to increase in violence for an hour and thirty minutes, when the patient died. His screams during the short period he suffered were terrible. Suspicion having been aroused, a portion of the same medicine which had been left in the tumbler was secured and 10 drops were administered to a kitten, which died in *eleven minutes*. Coroner BOTSFORD was called to hold an inquest on the body, Tuesday noon, which lasted until Wednesday night. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by poison, administered by Dr. JOHN CRESSWELL. A warrant was immediately placed in the hands of Constable GRISENTHWAITE, who arrested the accused on Wednesday night, at the Stevenson House, Lockport, and placed him in the lock-up till Thursday morning, when he was taken to Wilson for examination.

The barns and outhouses, filled with hay and grain, belonging to the homestead of W. R. Haskins, of Greenburg, Westchester County, were destroyed by fire on the 9th instant; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The house narrowly escaped destruction. The loss was $1,200; insurance $500.

A Stricken City.

The city of New-Orleans is stricken in a sorrowful way. The mail of yesterday brought us full particulars of the ravages of the yellow fever. Telegrams, announcing from day to day the progress of the scourge, have hardly sufficed to give an idea of the reality. The *Delta* publishes a statement of the number of deaths per week, since the fever assumed an epidemic form. The total mortality from yellow fever, in a period of evleven weeks, from June 27 to Sept. 12, was *two thousand two hundred and one*. The following table shows the gradual increase of the weekly deaths up to the 12th inst.:

Week ending	No. Deaths.	Week ending	No. Deaths.
June 27	2	Aug. 8	140
July 4	8	Aug. 15	286
July 11	9	Aug. 22	318
July 18	20	Aug. 29	402
July 25	25	Sept. 5	449
Aug. 1	70	Sept. 12	472
Total			2,201

This is equivalent, in proportion to population, to a mortality of thirteen to fourteen thousand for a similar period in New-York; the population of New-Orleans by the census of 1850, having been 116,000, with a probable increase to 125,000 at the present time,—or about one-sixth the present population of this City,—even admitting, which is not the case, that the residents have not fled in great numbers. The panic prevailing in New-Orleans is not, therefore, a matter of wonder. The *Delta* estimates that at least ten thousand persons have been attacked by the epidemic, of whom seven thousand have recovered, two thousand two hundred have died, and the remainder are ill. The sick are carefully sought out and relieved, through the active agency of the Howard Association and the Young Men's Christian Association,—the latter, a body of young men, whose noble conduct is worthy of all praise. We notice that one of the Vice-Presidents of this body has fallen a victim to the fever while in the discharge of his self-imposed duty. The Howard Association reports that 1,462 cases have been treated under its supervision. To this Association the *Picayune* pays a handsome tribute:

"Among the many benevolent associations of New-Orleans we have one of well-deserved, world-wide fame—one that, though we are aware, when health blesses our city, of its existence, is only prominent when the Angel of Pestilence appears among and startles us. Then it is that the Howard Association springs into the full activity of its God-blessed and glorious mission. That association has been twenty-one years in existence. It was formed, we believe, on the 7th of August, 1837, by a number of young men, some of whom still survive, and are even now, as they have been in the intervening years, engaged in the truly Christian work to which they then devoted themselves. Others, alas! have gone hence, to be no more seen on earth. Many of them have fallen victims to the pestilence, contracted while engaged in ministering to their fellow-men struck down by disease. They have their reward for good deeds done on earth. Their survivors and successors emulate their glorious example. What scenes of suffering and death have the Howards witnessed! How many lives have they saved! How many rescued from the jaws of death now live and bless them!"

Foreign aid is declined. The *Picayune* publishes the following from an officer of the Howard Association:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

EDS. PIC.: I this morning received the following telegram from Louisville:

"The Young Men's Christian Association of your city has applied to us for aid for their yellow fever hospitals. The Howard Association refusing subscriptions from Philadelphia, [refusal published here,] we wish to know why your Young Men's Christian Association requires aid, and why they are embarrassed."

To which I have answered as follows:

"The Howard Association have the ability and the means to relieve all cases of distress, and, were they wanting, our own citizens would instantly subscribe any required amount, to be disbursed by any association enjoying public confidence. I regard the application of the Young Men's Christian Association for foreign aid as wholly unwarranted, and an unjust reflection upon the proverbially liberal benevolence of our people."

THE LITTLES MURDER CASE AT ROCHESTER—NEW TRIAL REFUSED TO IRA STOUT.—The Rochester *Union* of Saturday says: "This afternoon the General Term of the Supreme Court announced its decision in the case of the People *vs.* Ira Stout, by denying the application for a new trial. The Court was unanimous—the Judges, Messrs. WELLES, JOHNSON and SMITH concurring, and each has written an opinion.

Pursuant to the law in such cases, whereby the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction in the case, must resentence when the case comes up on a writ of error—STOUT was brought into Court this afternoon. He took his seat with his counsel, and appeared quite as calm and collected as he was during his trial. This morning the Court handed down an order affirming judgment in this case, whereupon District-Attorney HUSON moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted forthwith. It was on this writ that STOUT was brought up for sentence.

At half-past 2 the Court came in and took seats on the bench, Judge WELLES, JOHNSON, SMITH and STRONG being present.

Judge WELLES said that in the case of IRA STOUT, plaintiff in error *vs.* the People, respondents in error, the Court was now prepared to give a decision, after a full, patient and laborious examination of the facts printed. It had decided to affirm the judgment of Oyer and Terminer.

The plaintiff in error had been indicted for murder, tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in April last, and the day of execution was fixed. An arrest of judgment was granted, to enable him to make the application to this Court, which had now been decided. The arrest of judgment was ordered by the Court which tried him, until the further order of this Court could be obtained.

It now becomes this Court to take further proceedings, which devolves upon it by the statute. Has the prisoner or his counsel anything to say why such further proceedings should not now be taken?

Mr. POMEROY—I am desired by the prisoner to state that he has nothing to say.

Judge WELLES—If an impression has got abroad that a new judgment or sentence is to be pronounced by this Court, it is a mistaken one. The Oyer and Terminer had taken the judgment and pronounced its sentence. All that is incumbent on this Court at this time is to make an order to have the judgment carried into execution and fix the day.

The Court have made the order and fixed upon the day when the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer shall be carried into execution. The day fixed upon is the 22d of October, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M.

The occasion does not require any address to the prisoner; that has been made by the Oyer and Terminer, and this Court do not deem it necessary to add anything further on this occasion.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail, and the crowd of spectators left the Court-room.

We understand that Mr. POMEROY, counsel for STOUT, will shortly take measures to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

To do this he has to make an application to the Judges of this Court or the Appeals, and go through with proceedings similar to those taken to carry the case from the Oyer and Terminer to the General Term.

THE SLAVER CASE AT CHARLESTON.—In the U. S. District Court, at Charleston, on Thursday, Judge MAGRATH rendered a decision, refusing the rule upon the Marshal to show cause why the captured Africans are detained in the custody of the Government. The Court held:

The persons referred to in the statement are such as the State of South Carolina, by her Legislature, has forbidden under heavy penalties to be introduced within her limits. If they refuse to depart, they are denied the privilege of that freedom which they asserted when they entered her limits. The regulations which the State has adopted, rest upon her acknowledged right to provide for her internal government. With that there can be no interference. The law of a State enacted in pursuance of such rights as have not been delegated under the Constitution, are as binding as the law of Congress passed in pursuance of a power which has been delegated. If, then, no other objection existed to this application, it would be found in the relation which the mandate of the Court, if allowed, would occupy to the State, within the limits of which it was issued. It would either be idle, because it could not secure the privilege it was asked to enjoy, and for which was granted; or it would be mischievous, because it would either be actually or in attempt a contravention of the law of the State, in relation to matter concerning which, by unquestioned authority, and in the plainest language, she had expressed her policy in regard to such persons.

The presence of free African negroes has no authority for its support in the law of the United States, and is in contravention of the law of the State of South Carolina. Whatever exceptions are made to this general proposition have not been claimed to pertain to those who are referred to in this matter. Such persons have a right, in common with the whole human family, to the claims which they may address to the humanity of those who can render them aid. But their legal or constitutional rights, with the consideration of which, if they existed, I am charged, I do not understand, and cannot adjudicate. I must, therefore, refuse the rule.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

The case of the nine mutineers of the American ship *Orient* was called on for examination. The examination was commenced in the Grand Jury Court-room in College-place—the entire Court-room, stairways, lobbies and halls being thronged with witnesses, seamen and women, friends of the prisoners. Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the United States District-Attorney, opened the examination for the prosecution. The Captain of the vessel was undergoing the pleasant exercise of testifying for the space of more than two hours and a half. It appears that the crew were remarkably insubordinate, insolent and neglectful, and, though no overt act of consummated revolt has been shown, enough has been elicited to prove an attempt, which was "nipped in the bud" by the action of the Captain, who, pistol in one hand, collared, and with his other hand ironed nine of the crew. The case was adjourned till to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT CALENDAR—Tuesday. *Part 1*—Nos. 504, 503, 404, 59, 575, 727, 733, 735, 739, 743, 745, 747, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 763, 767, 771, 773. *Part 2*—Nos. 722, 724, 728, 730, 734, 738, 740, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 764, 766, 768.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 to 20.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	56	17		73
Flour, bbls	11,566	2,559	7,796	21,921
Corn Meal, bbls	500	—	1,200	1,700
Wheat, bushels	13,600	240	11,869	25,709
Corn, bushels	25,718	—	4,100	29,818
Oats, bushels	8,181	567	—	8,748
Feed, bags	—	809	—	809
Provisions, pkgs	550	128	76	754
Whisky, bbls	100	55	95	250

ASHES—Are in limited request at old rates. Pots $6; Pearls, $6@$6 06¼ ₱ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade is essentially unaltered. The demand has been good, and prices of desirable styles have been sustained. The inquiry from shippers has been rather limited. Assortments are satisfactory, though stocks are not very heavy. Good thick work is least freely offered. In Boston moderate orders from the South and West have been the main reliance of sellers during the past week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "With the South the trade has been fully equal, if it does not exceed, that of last year, but the West continues to purchase in limited quantities. The New-England trade are purchasing their usual supplies. Prices are very firm for nearly all kinds of goods, and there is a fair assortment in market of all desirable styles. Among the manufacturers business has become very dull, and many of them are in part suspending operations, as the prospect of sales look far from being encouraging. For California there is a fair inquiry, and some small lots have been taken for Australia. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,574 cases to San Francisco by the ship *Polynesia*. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,434	4,019
Since Jan. 1	160,142	189,679
Total	164,576	193,697

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 225 bags Java, at 15c.: 40 bags Rio, at 10½c., and 20 bags stained St. Domingo, at 9c. ₱ ℔., usual terms. There have been no arrivals of Rio during the week. Stock of Rio in private hands, this evening, 23,800 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been made of only 800 bales, at somewhat easier prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	14	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very firmly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, for which there exists a fair inquiry, mainly for home use. Sales 15,500 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 60	@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 8 50

Canadian continue in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 60@$6 50 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, in part for shipment, at old figures; sales 2,350 bbls., at $4 50@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 45@$5 65 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 70@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $22@$22 50, cash, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply, and is more stiffly held. The demand is fair. Sales 31,500 bushels,—including handsome White Canada at about $1 38; choice White Michigan $1 40; Red Western at $1 16@$1 18; prime Milwaukee Club at about $1 08; unsound Chicago Spring at from 87c.@90c.; ordinary to strictly prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 45; ordinary to fair Red Southern at $1 14@$1 23, ₱ bushel. Corn opens rather quietly,—parties disagreeing about prices. Supply fair. Sales 30,000 bushels, at 70c.@74c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 74¼c.@75c. for small lots prime do. do.; 78c. for mixed Southern; 86c.@88c. for white Southern; 96c. for yellow Southern; and 98c. for small lots of round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Holders ask more. Barley ranges from 75c.@82c. ₱ bushel, with a moderate inquiry. Oats are quiet, yet firm. Western, 49c.@52c.; State, 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@45c.; and Southern, at 36c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, chiefly at 50c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 100 bales Bags at 10c. each; also, 721 bales Bagging, part at 15c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HEMP—Sales in Boston 500 bales Manila at private bargain.

HIDES—Sales to-day 2,400 prime Orinoca at 24c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are quiet at previous quotations.

IRON—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 15@$1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 25 hhds. Sour at 29½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48½c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon; and 500 bbls. No. 2 Resin at $2 37½ ₱ 280 ℔s. Other kinds are inactive.

OILS—We have heard of sales at the East of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Here, the market is quiet; prices are quoted unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 25 for Mess; $16 50 for 100 bbls. do. deliverable prior to Dec. 1; $19 50 for clear; $16 50 for sour mess; and $15@15 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at former quotations. Lard in demand at uniform prices; 300 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams continue in light supply, and are wanted at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last 500 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 300 bags Crude at 8¼c., cash, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Sales, in Boston, 900 bags and 3,000 packets Calcutta Linseed at $2, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are sustained. Sales 635 hhds. Cuba at 7⅛c.@8¼c.; 135 hhds. Porto Rico, 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; and 480 boxes Havana, part at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. prime at 10½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised small lots of Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 18d.: 20 bbls. Lard Oil, at 17s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Oil Cake, on private terms, and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 37s. 6d. For Glasgow, a foreign bark was chartered, to load with Breadstuffs—including Flour—at about 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new.

The Hon. Edward Everett promises to deliver a discourse on Franklin before the Pennsylvania Institute, Philadelphia, some time this Fall. The time is not fixed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, FOR $600, THE following materials (the whole being well suited for a country newspaper and job office,) viz.: One Gordon Press, nearly new, bed 15x11 inches, cost $325; 1 Hand Press, nearly new, and Inker, bed 39½x26½ inches, cost $250; 11 founts Wood Type, 42 job founts; 200 pounds Minion, 150 pounds Long Primer, 300 pounds Bourgeois, 44 Cases, 4 Stands, 4 Galleys, 1 Imposing-stone, 12 Chases, Rules, Leads, &c. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 56 Ann-st.; or address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—ANY party wishing to enter into the above business may hear of an opportunity for purchasing the stock, fixtures, lease, &c., of an old-established stand, in one of the best locations in the City; has a first-class stock of groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and will be sold cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address W. H. S., Box No. 179, *Times* Office.

PAINT STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of one of the oldest houses and sign-painting establishments in the City. Possession given immediately, as the owner intends leaving the City. An excellent opportunity for a young man with small means. Inquire at No. 68 White-st.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAMES G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A partner wanted, in an established and permanent business on Broadway. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 110, *Times* Office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—TOgether with a good horse, wagon, milk cans, &c., all complete; all good cash customers. Inquire of J. KEYSER, No. 133 East 50th-st., near 3d-av., after 4 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 40,000 feet yellow pine plank. Address F. PIDGEON, at the office of Staten Island Ferry Company, Battery.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee, a meeting and election of the above Association will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, for Delegates to the Congressional Assembly, and County Conventions. Polls open at 6½; close at 8 P. M. By order of C. F. E. LEUDER, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH regulations of the Central Committee, the members of the IId Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at No. 293 Pearl-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., between the hours of 6½ and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming County, Congressional and Assembly nominating Conventions. Per order, THOS. D. GALE, President.
JOSEPH R. REID, Secretary.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 108 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 6½ o'clock P. M., pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Republican Conventions.
M. N. JONES, Secretary. R. S. GOULD, President.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at the Hotel Constanz, No. 218 William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to the various Conventions, pursuant to an order of the Republican Central Committee. By Order.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
GEORGE BLACK, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 6 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Congressional. Assembly and County Conventions. Polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGAT, } Secretaries

AT A MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD Republican Association, held Sept. 17, the following Resolutions, on motion of Wm. Allen, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the nomination of Edwin D. Morgan, for Governor, as well as all the others on the State ticket, and do hereby pledge to them our united and most vigorous exertions to secure their triumphant election.

2. *Resolved*, That we earnestly desire a union of all the opponents of the Lecompton Democracy on our County, Congressional, and other nominations, and will use our best endeavors to effect this object.

DAVID MILLER President.
JAMES W. OLSEN, BENJ. T. SHAFFER, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are notified that a meeting will be held, at No. 52 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, to elect Delegates to the City and County Conventions, &c., pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M.
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
CHARLES B. FOOT, ABRAHAM FLORENTINE, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at Spring-st. Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1858, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. The polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. SHAW, WM. A. PATTERSON, } Secretaries. WM. H. ALBERTSON, Pres't.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M. S. B. DUTCHER, President.
H. AYERS, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Xth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at No. 274 Grand-st., to elect delegates to the County, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions.

The poll will open at 6, and close at 8 o'clock.

DAVID MILLER, President.
JAMES W. OLSEN, B. F. SHAFFER, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ATTENTION.—An election for Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee, a Special Meeting of the Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., one door from Clinton-st., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, 1858, to elect delegates to the different nominating Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M.
ENEAS ELLIOT, President.
HENRY C. BOYD, HENRY A. SMITH, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held at their headquarters, Ellis's Hotel, No. 223 Centre-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1858, from 6½ to 8 oclock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order
BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, President.
THOMAS G. BAKER, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, inst., at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, as required by the Central Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 P. M. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association of this Ward will hold an election on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, in accordance with a call from the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Congressional Assembly and County Conventions. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock, at No. 273 Bowery.
C. BRUENINGHAUSEN, F. OLMSTEAD, W. E. McDONOUGH, } Inspectors.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at O'Donnell's, corner 3d-av. and 20th-st., for the election of delegates to the several Conventions ordered by the General Committee. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock.
B. F. MANIERRE, President.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., to elect Delegates to the Republican County, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions. The Polls will be open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
JOSEPH GUTMAN, WM. R. STERRIT, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Polls open from 6½ to 8 o'clock. The place for holding the election will be advertised to-morrow. T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
GEO. F. COACHMAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee. RICH'D SCOTT, Pres't.
WM. O'BRYON, S. N. SIMONSON. } Secretaries.

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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor, and a front room on third floor, to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a quiet, private family, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. The comforts of a home can be enjoyed and the terms will be moderate. Gas and pantry in the room. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class house, in the vicinity of 11th-st. and 5th-av., would accommodate one or two gentlemen with rooms, with or without partial board; the best of reference will be required. Address H. B., 204 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS HAVING BECOME unexpectedly vacant, would be let separately with good board, by a small family, who will endeavor to make their guests comfortable, and to feel at home. Apply to No. 54 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from Wall-st. or South Ferry, would let (to single gentlemen only) three rooms with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A NICEly-furnished parlor, with an adjoining room, on the first floor of brown-stone house, with modern improvements, at No. 3 St. Mark's-place.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 31 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Good references will be required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated where a few boarders are taken. Inquire at No. 49 Robinson-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. THE whole or part of second floor, consisting of three rooms, with bath-room, &c., for a family or two or three single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN A FIRST class house, West 14th-st., would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a third-story front parlor and bedroom. A party of friends would be desirable. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES SIX or eight agreeable boarders, and offers very desirable rooms, and genteel, home-like accommodations to those seeking comfort rather than display. Apply at No. 25 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—RESPECTABLE PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board on the second floor of No. 122 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, to let with board, at No. 151 East 13th-st., one door west of 2d-av. Location pleasant. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms, at No. 143 Norfolk-st. MRS. FOWLER.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A third-story square room in one of the best situations in South Brooklyn, may be had furnished and with partial board, by one or two gentlemen of the right stamp. An opportunity is here offered of obtaining a comfortable, quiet and respectable home in a private family. Terms will be moderate. References required. Address WALTON, Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS for families or single gentlemen may be obtained for the coming season, at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and but a step from the City Railroad. Reference required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT rooms on 2d and 3d floors, furnished if desired, in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady and a single gentleman can be accommodated with large room and pantries, within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very desirable apartments for the Winter in a quiet family, for three or four persons. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and wife, a well-furnished room, with bedroom adjoining; terms moderate. Location, west of Broadway. Address J. Y. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, in the upper part of the City. Apply to T. DUNHAM, No. 303 4th-av.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM the Wall-st. or South Ferries.—Two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with rooms and board, and use of bathroom, with a private family in the first-class house No. 28 Garden-st. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT NO. 20 LAMARTINE place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A suite of five rooms, on second floor, with gas, hot and cold-water bath connected; furnished or unfurnished; separate or together. Other spacious rooms on first or third floor now ready; a few select boarders taken. Situation very pleasant, on high ground and open. Stages and cars to all parts of the City. References exchanged.

NO. 280 TWENTIETH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Trinity Theological Seminary Park. A very nice suite of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; also, on third floor, a nice front room, with grate, large closet and wardrobe attached; a large bedroom adjoining; will let together or separate; a party having their own furniture preferred. The best of references given and required.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE—WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—To let, with board, a suite of five rooms on second floor, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; bath connected; house pleasantly situated on high ground, and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence; connected by cars and stages to all business parts of the City.

NOTICE.—M. AND MME. MEIL ARE PREPARED to receive into their family a few select boarders, who will find, with all the comforts of an agreeable home, uncommon opportunities of improvement in the French language. M. MEIL'S French lectures and courses open the first week in October. They are free to all residing in the house. Apply at No. 44 East 11th-st.

NO 776 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 9TH AND 10th-sts.—Furnished rooms in suites or single can be had on reasonable terms by gentlemen (permanent or transient) in the above first-class house. Private table if required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let a part of it, with or without board, to respectable parties; terms moderate. Apply to RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20TH and 21st-sts., a large parlor and bedroom furnished, or parlor with bedroom unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Family private.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET—A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 228 East Broadway; modern improvements in the house. References required and given.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17TH-st. and 4th-av. Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington-park, rooms to let in suite or singly, with full board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or single, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without partial board, to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a private house and quiet neighborhood, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at No. 86 Lawrence-st., near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, to let, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—The Races over the Fashion Course will commence on FRIDAY next, Sept. 24, 1858, and continue three days, viz.: Friday, Sept. 24; Wednesday, Sept. 29; and Friday, Oct. 1. FIRST DAY—Friday, Sept. 24—Sweepstakes, for all ages; 4-mile heats; $200 subscription; $100 forfeit; $1,500 added by the Proprietor, if the race is run; closed, with 8 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds; dash of a mile; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 6 nominations. SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 29—The Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes; 2½ miles; $100 subscription; $75 forfeit; with a Plate valued at $1,000 added by the Proprietor; closed with 16 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds; 2-mile heats; $300 subscription; $100 forfeit; $300 added by the Proprietor; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Purse $200; mile heats. THIRD DAY—Oct. 1—Purse $1,000; 4-mile heats; purse $500; 2-mile heats. All races to which money is added can be postponed in case of bad weather, if the Proprietor thinks proper. The Fashion Plate can be seen on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-st. The first race each day will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., punctually. Badges admitting gentlemen with ladies on the Ladies' Stand, will not be sold at the track, and can only be procured through the members of the New-York Club in this City.

O. P. HARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
will appear, by particular request, for the
LAST TIME,
in Bellini's romantic Opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
The principal characters will be sustained by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
Signora SIEDENBURG,
Signor LABOCETTA, and
Signor GASSIER.
Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

The great preparations for the revival of
WILLIAM TELL,
which will be put upon the stage with such a
PERFECTION IN ITS BALLET
as has never before attended it in the United States, necessitates its postponement until
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
Glorious success of
OLD HEADS.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Will be presented Boucicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Earl of Pompion	Mr. Varrey
Lord Roebuck	Mr. Marden
Col. Rocket	Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke	Mr. Sothern
Tom Coke	Mr. Couldock
Jesse Rural	Mr. W. R. Blake
Bob	Mr. Jefferson
Stripe	Mr. McDouall
Russell	Mr. Brown
Butler	Mr. Evens
Countess Pompion	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice	Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rockett	Miss Germon

MLLE. LAMOUREUX
will, after the Comedy, execute the celebrated Pas Seul,
THE CRACOVIENNE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses which attended the sixtieth representation of "JESSIE BROWN, or The Relief of Lucknow," the Management is induced to postpone the production of "The Life of an Actress" until Wednesday next, to afford the public two more representations of the great Indian drama, the popularity of which seems to be inexhaustible.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear as the Scotch heroine of Lucknow.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of the drama, as the Nena Sahib.

Mr. Pauncefort	as	Randal McGregor
Miss Ada Clifton	as	Amy
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Geordie
Mr. Whiting	as	The Dominie
Mr. Sloane	as	Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor	as	Achmet

TUESDAY, Sept. 21,
is the last time of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
On Wednesday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Thursday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Friday—THE PHANTOM.
On Saturday—THE PHANTOM.
On Monday will be produced the great new drama.
PAUVRETTE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

First appearance at this theatre of
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
Opera Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Brilliant success of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mme. COLSON,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor BARILI,
Mons. JUNCA.
TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1858,
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Mme. Gazzaniga
Azucena	Mme. Strakosch
Manrico	Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna	Signor Amodio
Fernando	Signor Nicola Barili

Conductor—M. STRAKOSCH.
Wednesday—Mr. J. B. ROBERTS.
Friday—An Operatic Matinee, at 2 P. M.
Sunday Evening—A Grand Sacred Concert, in which all the magnificent *artistes* of Mr. Strakosch's company will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
The entertainments will commence with the celebrated Play of the
STRANGER.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
ICE WITCH; OR, THE FROZEN HAND.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
RONALD THE RED.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, CRYSTAL PALACE.
First Grand Instrumental Concert,
BY DODWORTH'S FULL CONCERT BAND,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.	Grand March—"Gemma di Vergy"	Donizetti
2.	Grand Valse—"Sorgenbrecher"	Strauss
3.	Duet, from "La Sonnambula"	Bellini
4.	Quick Step—"We are groing Old"	Molten
5.	"Il Balen del suo Sorriso," from "Il Trovatore"	Verdi
6.	Polka—"Cuckoo"	Herzogg

PART II.

7.	Quick March—"Eldorado"	Strauss
8.	Selections from "The Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
9.	Quick Step—"Warren"	H. B. Dodworth
10.	"Cujus Animam," from "Stabat Mater"	Rossini
10.	Quick Step—"Carnival"	Strauss
12.	Galop—"Montenegriner"	Kulmer

MR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS,

THE
POPULAR YOUNG DRAMATIC READER,
will shortly appear in this City.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21,
THE MOST POPULAR BAND,
THE BEST INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Mr. WM. ROBERTSON, Director.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.
Admittance, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville,")
Will have the honor of appearing for the first time in America in an original entertainment, entitled
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.
Full particulars in programmes.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MADAME COLSON,
the eminent cantatrice, who achieved on her initial representation of LA TRAVIATA one of the greatest and MOST LEGITIMATE TRIUMPHS,
will appear for the last time in TRAVIATA on THURSDAY evening, 23d inst. Seats may now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

MOZART HALL,

No. 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the
NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
ON
SEPT. 20, 1858.

In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present the names of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world, viz.: Messrs. HAWTHORN, ALFRED FREDRICKS, MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO, and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.

This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG, the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World, and many other well-known subjects.

Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
F. REENTZ & DEVERNA, Proprietors.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
Mme. COLSON,
Mme. GAZZANIGA,
The two unrivaled prime donne,
now performing with Strakosch's Italian Opera Company.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
BENEFIT OF JAS. G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
Pyrotechnists to the People.
GREAT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND CONCERT, &c., &c.,
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Sept. 22.
Admittance, 25 cents; Free-List suspended.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
Mme. GAZZANIGA,
Mme. COLSON,
The two unrivaled prime donne,
now with Strakosch's Italian Opera Company.

GREAT FAIR

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SIXTH SUCCESSFUL week of that surpassingly beautiful, deeply interesting and highly amusing exhibition of mechanical genius, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its active figures—men, women, children, horses, &c., &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7½. BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Last night but four of the wonderful
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
The infant ALICE,
and her sister la petite EMELINE.
Also, on the same night the great artiste
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
Assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
New Comic Ballet to-night,
TUESDAY, Sept. 21,
Grand Divertissement.
Grand PAS DE DEUX, Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
PET OF THE VILLAGE.
Pet .... Infant Alice.
NATHALIE,
Nathalie .... Mlle. Christine.
To conclude with
JEALOUSY IN THE KITCHEN.
To-morrow, Wednesday, benefit of Infant Alice.
Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SPECIAL CARD.
Mr. W. E. Burton with pleasure announces that
MADAME MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
the great dramatic Prima Donna, is included in
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
and will give her
THREE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
on the American stage during the present Opera season, appearing in
TROVATORE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—FAVORITA.
TO-NIGHT—As Leonora, in
IL TROVATORE.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Palace, by the
Hon. HENRY MEIGS, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
Will give their
FIRST GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Immediately after the delivery of the Address.
Admission .... 25 cents.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,

The Scottish Nightingale,
assisted by
MADAME CECILE RUSH,
The beautiful and talented Tragedienne and Dramatic Reader,
Will give a Grand Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment
On THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
Particulars in Wednesday's and Thursday's papers.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
Postponed on account of the unfavorable weather,
WILL BE GIVEN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Seventeenth Annual Fair of Queens County will be held at Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.
Great show of Cattle, Horses, Grain, Fruit, Flowers, &c. Steamboats will leave Fulton Market slip, to Flushing Railroad, several times during the day.
One hundred yoke of Oxen are expected to be in the procession, and Shelton's Brass Band.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sow kins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers;" &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

LECTURES ON MESMERISM—BY DR. J. BOVEE DODD, at Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Go and see him operate on persons in all parts of the house. Admittance 15 cents; gentleman and lady 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING MADE arrangements with the large publishing house of Ditson & Co., of Boston, for their extensive catalogue of music and books, is prepared to furnish dealers, teachers, seminaries and the public with all the music and musical works published in the United States (including foreign music) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's celebrated guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for sale at importers' prices. The Horace Waters' pianos and melodeons and other superior makes, new and second-hand, at prices which defy competition. Monthly payments for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.
New and very popular music—"The Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "The Swinging Schottische," 35 cents.

MUSICAL.—A FRENCH LADY, A GOOD PIANIST, experienced in teaching, can dispose of a few hours for lessons on the piano, or of vocal music. Address C. J., Box No. 301 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS with patent Suspension Bridge, are now offered at prices according to the times. Splendid inlaid New-York Pianos at very low prices. Melodeons at wholesale prices. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT TONED, SEVEN-OCTAVE, rosewood piano-forte, made to order and nearly new, carved legs and lyre, triple mouldings, large round corners, scalloped keys, serpentine front, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, for cash, as the family have no further use for it. Call at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE—TWO of six stops, Gothic cases; one eight stops do.; one two rows keys; pedals 16 feet, c. c. c. 22 stops. Also, one second-hand of five stops. The above are warranted and will be sold low. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Dowing-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORNER, grand diagonal, 7-octave, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months, and cost $600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF VARIOUS styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st. New-York, by J. E. FELTON.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,

(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

AUTUMN MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c.

Regular Semi-annual Display of
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23D,
being the day usually fixed upon for the exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
the subscriber is well prepared to exhibit the Leading and Latest Styles in
BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS, and
ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS,
WRAPPERS, &c.
In all kinds of material.
Together with a well-selected stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
which he will take pleasure in showing to his numerous customers and the public generally,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail
On MONDAY, Sept. 20,
500 REAL BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
At less than the cost of importation.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL AND STELLA SHAWLS,
At exceedingly low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open MONDAY, Sept. 20,
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF SILKS,
Received per recent arrivals.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22,
An elegant assortment of the above goods at retail.
These goods are of our own importation, and will be sold at very low prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

10,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL FRENCH M. DELAINES!

Chintz Colors, from Auction,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!

POINT D'ALENCON, BRUSSELS, APPLICAT, POINT DE GAZE, MECHLIN AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
In sets, and by the yard.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

Vienna and Paris Broché long and square Shawls, Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Plush Shawls, Printed and Plain Cashmere and Wool Shawls,
FASHIONABLE PARIS STELLA SHAWLS,
and every other variety of Shawls for Fall and Winter wear,
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Large assortment FOR FALL, just received at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Solicit the attention of Hotel and Steamboat proprietors and purchasers generally, to their large and desirable stock of
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
of every description, including all the popular makes of Pure Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c. Also, Piano and Table Covers in Printed Cloth, Rich Tapestry &c., &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Bridal Hoops, Corded and Embroidered Skirts, Crinoline, Adjusting Spring Steel Hoops, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS SILKS FOR FALL.

A full assortment of Fashionable Robes and Rich Paris Silks, just received per steamers.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
New Fall Styles, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

Invite the especial attention of the ladies to their immense FALL STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Including Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Valentias, Poplins, Ombre and Plain French Merinos, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Paris Printed De Laines, and many exclusive Novelties in Robes and Piece Goods. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
In every variety.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HAT RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Hosiery, Under-garments, Gloves, Fancy Articles, &c.
FALL VARIETIES—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MEDALLION SETS,

POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
HONITON SETS,
Point Applique Sets, Puff Lace Sleeves.
A fine assortment, and at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
A lot of Maltese Collars for 75c., worth $1 50.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY

Are receiving daily from auction
Shawls of all the newest styles.
Will be opened this morning
100 Mantle Stella Shawls, $5.

RICH PARIS DE LAINES FROM AUCTION.

All Wool, extra rich colors,
At 6s. per yard, worth 8s. per yard,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID BLACK SILKS,

At very low prices,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have constantly on hand
A large assortment of Raglans, &c.,
Adapted to the present season.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS

Selling at Half Price.

Viz.—$1 25,	worth	$2 50
1 50,	"	3 00
1 75,	"	3 50

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,

NO. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Are receiving by every steamer the choicest patterns of Embroideries and Laces ever imported at very low prices. Also, Head-Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps. Mourning and Illusion Goods in entirely new styles. The trade supplied as usual. RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS,
AND
PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Will open, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., the MOST ELEGANT and EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above goods EVER EXHIBITED in New-York, among which will be found:
SHAWLS, in new and beautiful designs.
VELVET, BEAVER, and OTHER CLOAKS,
Unequaled in style and richness.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS and MILLINERY,
In great variety, and of the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.

A MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF CLOAKS,

At BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
SUPERBLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
CASTOR CLOTH SACKS.
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' CLOTH BURNOUS.
OPENING DAY FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES, CALL AND SEE.

A SUPERB LOT OF OPERA CLOAKS, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE COMING FESTIVE SEASON,

Will be exhibited
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Being his SEMI-ANNUAL opening day.

A VISIT FROM THE LADIES

to BULPIN'S New Store,
No. 415 Broadway,
On Thursday, Sept. 23,
is respectfully invited,
to the grand opening
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS.

A FASHIONABLE EVENT.

On Thursday, Sept. 23,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway,
GRAND OPENING DAY
OF ALL THE PARISIAN NOVELTIES
In new and elegant CLOAKS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

THE GRAND AUTUMN OPENING

OF THE LEADING FASHIONS FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
The choicest goods will be displayed in the following departments:
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CHILDRENS' FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GENIN'S FALL STYLE OF GENTS HATS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 20,
NEW FALL GOODS
Of their own importation.
Comprising a large and beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, VELVETS, &c.
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their magnificent selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, and
FLOUNCINGS.
Novelties secured by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

GRAND EXPOSITION

Of real India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, purchased in London at the late auction sales.
Forming the most extensive assortment ever offered in this City, at prices greatly below their former value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

1,000 pieces rich Printed Muslin de Laines, 1s. 6d. per yard, will be opened this morning.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH SILKS PER STEAMER PERSIA.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, ten cases of Silks, the latest Paris style, comprising Double Jupes, Robes a Laize, and Silks by the yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WIDE BLACK MERINOS,

VARIOUS QUALITIES,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BOOTH & TUTTLE.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!

200 pieces CUBAN CLOTH, 56 cents, worth 87½.
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!

A SPECIAL BARGAIN!
2 cases (LUPIN'S) 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases (LUPIN'S) $1, worth $1 37½.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WILLIAM EMBERSON, NO. 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has a beautiful assortment of embroideries, collars, sleeves, bands, edgings, black Brussels and guipure laces, ribbons, trimmings, fringes, bonnet flowers, feathers, and a good assortment of fancy articles. It is the only place up town where you can get suited in the above articles. Goods from auction cheap.

1,000 PAIR OF FRENCH WOVE CORSETS—$1 a pair. Just received, new patterns, and for sale by
FURMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

SHIRT STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND,
AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS,
ARE SOLD AT $1,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT,
WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

UNDER GARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FIRE-SHIRTS,
WITH COVERED BUTTONS,
OF BEST DOUBLE-TWILLED MADDER-DYED
RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES,
AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS,
OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN
ARE MADE BY HAND, AND
WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,
OR THE MONEY RETURNED

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED
GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY,
WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT,
GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF
WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL.

FURNITURE.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES,

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, &c.
MATTRESSES,
At reduced prices at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MILLINERY.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,

No. 75 Chambers-st.,
One door west of Broadway,
Have just received varieties in
Straw and Chenille Bonnets,
French Flowers, Feathers,
&c., &c., &c.

1858. FALL DISPLAY. OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS. 1858.

WM. SIMMONS will open a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,
On Thursday, Sept. 23.
Pattern Bonnets for dealers, wholesale and retail.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

PARIS AND DOMESTIC MILLINERY.—L. BINNS respectfully announces that he will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, a choice assortment of Autumn and Winter Millinery, Millinery Goods and Children's Hats of every description, at his New Store, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st. Milliners and the public will please call.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN PARIS, Fall and Winter Millinery of the the latest modes on Thursday next, Sept. 23, at her new showrooms, No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

MRS. HART, NO. 761 BROADWAY, WILL open Thursday, Sept. 23, a choice assortment of Fall and Winter millinery. Dressmaking executed with promptness in the latest styles.

MRS. E. M. & A. HUBBARD, NO. 7 BOND-st., will have their second opening of Fall and Winter millinery on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1858.
E. M. & A. HUBBARD.

MISS LENZ, NO. 782 BROADWAY, NEAR Grace Church, will open her Paris Bonnets on Thursday, Sept. 23.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
Also,
150 sample cards of pocket knives, razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c.
Also,
an invoice of German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general and elegant assortment of household furniture, being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; one elegant carved rosewood suite, in tri-colored satin brocatel, 9 pieces, made to order by Belter, at a cost of $700; elegant console etagere, centre and card tables to match, superb rosewood extension table, made by Belter to order, and cost $180; also, two rosewood suites in crimson satin brocatel, made by one of our first City makers; rosewood bedroom suites, mahogany do., hair mattresses, feather beds, gas fixtures, elegant green silk curtains lined with white, large oak bookcase, rosewood cheval glass, oval mirrors, toilet and dining-room crockery, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, rocking and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobe, Sheffield plated-ware, oak and rosewood buffet, oak chairs, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Five rosewood 7-octave pianos, by Barmore and other celebrated makers.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) all the furniture in the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet; rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, paintings, velvet carpets, rosewood book-case, pier and mantel mirrors, dining-room oak extension tables, buffet arm-chairs, table cutlery of every description, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, casters, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, wash stands, rockers, commodes, sofas, chairs, mirrors, clocks, hair mattresses, and many other articles too numerous to mention. For further particulars see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneeer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESday,) Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, library do., dining do., wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, mattresses, pier glasses, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, &c., &c. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the best assortment ever offered at public sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c.—W. N. LEWIS will sell by auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Mr. Garrett's Stables, Nos. 139 and 140 Franklin-st., near West Broadway, without reserve, 1 pair black carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, single or double; also, 1 pair ponies, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind, single or double; they have been used as ladies' saddle ponies. Also, 1 light carriage in good running order, double harness, sheets, blankets, &c., &c. Sale positive.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEO. NICHOLS WILL sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., consisting of two richly carved solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, silver, China and glass ware, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood chamber suites, paillasses, mattresses of pure hair, sofas, couches, rugs, arm and easy chairs, &c., &c., in short, almost every article found in a first-class residence. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT, WELL-made furniture, by E. & T. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. A very large and selected stock of parlor, chamber, library and office furniture, in suites and in parcels; also, plated ware, vases and fancy goods; also, an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., all of which are seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also several invoices of stock goods in good order. Sale without reserve.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of A. C. Sperry, Trustee of the Estate of Wales French,)
59 dozen Cotton Hooks.
92 dozen Spoke Trimmers.
7475 Hall's Fire Cracker Pistols.
Terms cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large, varied assortment of household furniture of every description. Parlor and bedroom suites, in mahogany and rosewood; marble-top chamber furniture of every description; 2 rosewood piano-fortes, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, together with a general assortment of second-hand furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., the entire stock of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware, Coal Hods, &c. A complete set of Tinman's Tools. Also, Store and Gas Fixtures. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, ROCK, YELLOW, C. C. EDGED AND DIPT WARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., by Bartlett & Cowen, a large stock of choice goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Come and examine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF LAND NEAR TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, on the premises, 1½ miles from Tarrytown Dépôt, about 5½ acres of land, mostly covered with Fruit Trees, bounded by a never-failing stream of water on part of one side. On the premises is a fine site for a house, it being a gentle ascent from the road to the rear of the lot. Said property will be sold to close up an estate. One-half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.
HERVEY ROCKWELL, ISAAC COUTANT, } Executors.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, Sept. 23, inst., at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the stock, fixtures and furniture of house No. 15 Avenue D., corner of 3d-st., with the privilege of lease for the term of three years. Terms cash. By order of
WM. WALCH, PATRICK COLFIELD, } Administrators.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858, for the furnishing for the use of this Department, twenty-five 12-inch stop cocks, and fifty-five hydrants, known as Ayre's hydrant—the right being reserved to increase the number of hydrants to 200. The specification, form of agreement, and blanks for bidders, can be obtained at this office.
M. VANSCHAICK, THEO. B. DE FOREST, S. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A GRAY PONY, EIGHT YEARS old, sound, kind and gentle. He is a very stylish driver; can pace very fast, and is an excellent lady's saddle horse. Can be seen at Club Stables, No. 88 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF BAY horses, 16 hands high, very stylish drivers, and perfectly kind and gentle in every respect. Can be seen at Cleary's stable, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., L. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858. }
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its dépôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST, ALFRED NOXON, A. C. GUNNISON, } Committee.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858. }
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD, } Receivers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 521, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY F. VAIL, E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

MECHANICS' BANK, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—NOTICE—The name of this Bank will be changed to that of "Manufacturers' Bank" at Brooklyn, L. I., on the first day of October next.
This change is rendered necessary in consequence of the incorporation of Williamsburg with Brooklyn, and there being another "Mechanics' Bank" in Brooklyn.
The bills and checks of the Mechanics' Bank at Williamsburg will be redeemed as usual at the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and the bills and checks of the Manufacturers' Bank at Brooklyn will also be redeemed at the same Bank. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858. }
HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts—La Cracovienne.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Leszczynski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Stranger—Ronald the Red—Ice Witch.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon, to go by Railroad at 2, to go by steamboat at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Briton*, with four days' later news from Europe, passed Riviere du Loup yesterday afternoon. The boatmen went out for her news, and it was thrown overboard for them, but the can containing it sunk, from (probably) not being water-tight. The steamer passed Montreal, and was anchored off St. Roch's last night. The weather was very stormy, and it was almost impossible, in consequence, to board her, though the attempt was to be made. Her news had not reached us at the time of going to press.

A large Convention of the people of Richmond County was held yesterday, at the village of Richmond, agreeably to a call, which had been numerously signed, "To interchange views upon the Quarantine question, and to take such action thereon as their duty required in this emergency." Dr. J. F. Harrison presided. Some six or eight hundred persons were present, representing all parts of Staten Island. A lengthy report was read to the meeting, by Lot C. Clark, Esq., purporting to be "a correct and reliable statement" of the whole question. A series of resolutions was adopted embodying the sentiments of the meeting, and speeches were made by Mr. Bradley, George W. Curtis, Esq., Mr. Ellingwood and Dr Anderson. The speeches, as well as the report and resolutions, justified the course pursued in the abatement of the Quarantine nuisance by burning, and the intention was plainly expressed to repeat the act by fire or gunpowder in case the hospitals are rebuilt. The presence of the military, and the placing of the county under martial law was denounced as uncalled for, and as an insult to the people and to the military of Staten Island.

The Commissioners of Emigration held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. Both the Governor and the Mayor were present and spoke on the subject of rebuilding the Quarantine hospitals. The Construction Committee have reported in favor of rebuilding brick shanties for the sick, but against the rebuilding of the small-pox hospital.

The trial of General Superintendant Tallmadge on the charge of dereliction of duty with regard to Quarantine matters, preferred against him by Gen. Nye, was commenced before the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Superintendant, Capt. Weed, of the Second Precinct, and Mr. Ezekiel S. Halstead, a merchant, were examined. Their testimony related to the reception of the news of the burning of the Quarantine buildings on September 1, and the conduct of the General Superintendant in relation thereto. Gen. Nye conducted the direct examination and Mr. Noyes the cross-examination. The trial will be proceeded with next Thursday at 11 A.M.

The *Black Warrior* arrived yesterday morning, with dates from Havana to the 15th inst. The capture of an abandoned Spanish slaver, off Colorado Reef, was attracting attention. The cargo of *nine hundred* negroes had been safely landed. The extraordinary speculative demand for Sugars had enhanced the price to a point suspending operations. The health of Havana is said to be good.

Our advices from Central America, by the way of the Belize, extend to the 15th ult. The health of Guatemala and of Honduras is represented as less satisfactory than usual. Small-pox was prevalent in Honduras, with a dangerous form of pulmonary disease hitherto unknown. Several attempts had been made to burn the town of Belize—none successful. The authority of Carrera in Guatemala was threatened, it was rumored, by a powerful organization.

From the Dominican Republic we have intelligence of the entry of Santana into Santiago on the 1st inst.; the dissolution of the Government, and the flight of President Valverde to Turk's Island. The State appears to be in anarchy; business is suspended; the Government money discredited. The next proceedings of Santana were anxiously looked for.

A great mystery disturbs the people of Sag Harbor, L. I. Last Saturday a brig was seen off Montauk, southward, but quite near shore. Her movements were not closely watched, but an hour afterwards she was not to be seen. Soon after her disappearance was noticed, a boat containing nine men landed, left their boat in the surf, and got Mr. Gould, whose house is the only one in the vicinity, to take them on to Sag Harbor. They made much display of their money, which was all Spanish; would not ride quite into the village, and before dark had chartered boats and men to set them over to the Connecticut shore. Soon after the first boat landed, another landed near the same spot with thirteen men on board. These professed that they had become separated from a fishing-smack to which they belonged. They went up to Sag Harbor stragglingly, seemed anxious to keep out of sight, and on Sunday one of them died. Whether these men were mutineers from on board a vessel which they had scuttled, or were the officers and crew of a slaver, who had divided their gains and sunk their vessel, the villagers can only guess. Capt. Rynders has been notified of the proceedings, and an investigation will doubtless be instituted at once.

A new trial has been denied to Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer. The execution is ordered for Friday, Oct. 22. It is intimated that Stout's counsel will carry the case up to the Court of Appeals.

The aggregate mortality in New-Orleans from yellow fever during the eleven weeks, from June 27 to Sept. 12, was 2,201.

Two convicts at Sing Sing, named Bennett and Ward, employed in the furniture shop in the Prison, made a murderous assault on Mr. Westwall, the contractor's agent, on Saturday. Assistance arrived in time to save his life.

The Board of Aldermen last evening decided by a vote of 9 to 8 in favor of repealing the ordinance forbidding the use of steam on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street.

The trial of "Billy Mulligan," for the assault on Mr. Webb, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was first on the calendar for trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, having been three times previously postponed. Mr. Tomlinson, his counsel, stated to the Court, that he had advised Mulligan to plead guilty, but as there never was an assault which was more justifiable, he desired time, before sentence, to put in mitigating affidavits. Mulligan was called to the bar, withdrew his plea of Not Guilty and pleaded Guilty. The Court gave time to counsel to prepare his affidavits, and designating Saturday next as the day of sentence. The case of James F. Badenhop, charged with the murder of John Duyckinck, at a billiard saloon in Canal-street, on Feb. 15, was, on application of Ex-Judge Phillips, counsel for the prosecution, postponed till Wednesday, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. George L. Ward was tried on a charge of petit larceny and acquitted. It was alleged that, being a ticket seller for the Liverpool packet ships, he abstracted a $10 gold piece from John Chambers while the latter was paying for a passage to Liverpool. Joseph B Tupping pleaded guilty to forging a check for $650 on the Artisans' Bank. He was remanded for sentence. Mary Conway pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill. She threw her newly-born infant into a cess-pool, but it was rescued in time to save it. She was remanded for sentence. Michael Downing and Lodovick Fick were charged with robbery in the first degree. On the night of Sept. 8 they attacked Stephen Zollinger, in Forty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, and robbed him of $8. The charge was fully proven, and the Jury convicted them without leaving the Court. Richard Boden *alias* Hanson, was tried for grand larceny. It was alleged that he stole sundry household goods and wearing apparel, valued at over $100, the property of Mrs. Bischoff, of Varick-street, on Aug. 22. The prisoner had boarded with the prosecutor about a week, during which time his conduct was suspicious. After the property was missed his room was searched, and two bundles of skeleton keys, a bottle of chloroform, and some burglars' tools were found. When arrested he tried to break prison. None of the missing goods were found on him, however, and the Jury, being unable to agree, were discharged.

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull for Cotton, and active for Flour. Wheat and Corn were held with much firmness—the sales thereof, however, were rather light. Provisions, Coffee, Molasses and Oils, were sparingly dealt in. Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Sugars, were in good request at uniform rates. Freights were inactive.

Dred Scott.

It is not well to let the great pass away without note and worthy honor. Dred Scott is dead. Yesterday, from St. Louis, that illustrious personage carried his case to the Supreme Court above, not doubting, we may believe, that the adverse decision he encountered here will there meet with reversal, and that he will be at once admitted to a better freedom and more equal citizenship. It is only now and then we are called to regret the loss of the truly eminent. Once or twice, perhaps, in a generation. Dred is of these. His name will live when those of Clay, and Calhoun, and Benton will be feebly remembered or wholly forgotten. Posterity will make inquiry about the subject of that great leading case, decisive of human right, upon which the fate of the Union was in his day presumed to depend, and will gather up what particulars lie scattered up and down cotemporary chronicles regarding him. So, by all means, let the noted negro have his obituary and monument with the rest.

Dred Scott died at a very advanced age. Longer ago than anybody can remember, he was born, down in Virginia, on the property of the Blow family, which, from the name, we may judge to be extensively connected with the first families. Captain Peter Blow, while yet our hero was of tender years, moved away from the home of his race to Missouri, carrying Dred with him; and there, as was to be anticipated even for the Blows, succumbed to the common fate. After other changes, and after accepting the claims of several reputable gentlemen in succession to the ownership of his soul, the Negro, in 1834, came into the hands of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the Army, who carried him along to Rock Island, in Illinois, and subsequently to Fort Snelling, in the Northwest Territory of that day. At the latter point, in 1836, he married Harriet, another chattel of the migratory surgeon, by whom he had the two children who figured in the suit, Eliza and Lizzie, and who still live. Dr. Emerson, in 1838, gave over his roaming, settling down quietly in Missouri, where some dozen years ago he died, leaving the slaves in trust to Mr. John F. A. Sandford, the executor of his will, and the defendant in the famous suit. It is ten years ago since Dred brought suit for his freedom, and that of his wife and family, in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, asserting it on the ground of their owner having voluntarily taken them, in the first instance, to soil declared free by the ordinance of 1787; in the second place, to soil acquired by treaty with Louisiana, north of 36° 30′, and therefore free by the terms of the Missouri Compromise. His claim was held valid by the local Court; but, upon appeal, it was denied by the Supreme Court of the State, which sent the case back to the lower tribunal. It passed thence into the Circuit and the Supreme Courts of the United States, where, at the December Term of 1856, it was finally decided against Dred and his pretensions. The majority of the Court were of opinion that

> "A negro held in Slavery in one State, under the laws thereof, and taken by his master, for a temporary residence, into a State where Slavery is prohibited by law, and thence into a Territory acquired by treaty, where Slavery is prohibited by act of Congress, and afterwards returning with his master into the same Slave State, and resuming his residence there, is not such a citizen of that State as may sue there in the Circuit Court of the United States, if by the law of that State a negro under such circumstances is a Slave."

Of course this decision, with the general results of which we have now nothing to do, extinguished the hopes of the hapless Dred. The freedom he sighed for was not, however, so remote as he supposed. Shortly after the judgment his owner determined, indeed had long previously determined, but then proceeded, to consummate the emancipation of the veteran negro and his family. The owner was the Hon. Calvin C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts. But, as under the laws of Missouri the act of emancipation can only be performed by a citizen of that State, the four items of personal property were made over to Mr. Taylor Blow, a son of Capt. Peter above referred to, who, on the 26th of May, 1857, gave liberty to the happy captives. The transaction was probably as gratifying as it was becoming to Mr. Blow, who a half century before had been a play-mate of the colored hero. We have been informed that charitable hands have smoothed the later path of Dred and his Harriet, so that a freedom so tardily come by, has not been attended by its usual awkwardness, abuse and suffering.

Of a truth, few men who have achieved greatness have won it so effectually as this black champion. There is little it may be of merit in his personal service. Others doubtless, for uses of their own, have prompted and paid for the fight. But he belongs to a class whose names are accidentally but ineffaceably associated with critical or memorable facts in history; and who are therefore surer of immortality than the authors themselves of the events. The "Clay Compromise," the "Wilmot Proviso," the "Dred Scott Decision," the "English Bill," of cotemporary annals, are to be classed with the "*Lex Julia*," the "Methuen Treaty," the "Code Napoleon," of the qast; facts and results, to which chance rather than merit has attached names, which they shall perpetuate indefinitely. It shall always be remembered that in the person of the old negro who died yesterday the highest tribunal of America decided that *an African was not a man, and could not therefore be a citizen of the United States.*

The Staten Island Meeting—The meeting of Staten Islanders, at Richmond, yesterday, was a highly respectable gathering in point of numbers, and also in the personal character of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings. The report presented by the Committee, and a sketch of the speeches made occupy a considerable part of our columns this morning. The report mildly disapproves of the burning of the hospitals, by terming the acts of the incendiaries "hasty" and "indiscreet," which is quite as much as could be expected. But the gentlemen who addressed the meeting appear to have decidedly approved of the conduct of the mob, and they doubtless spoke the sentiments of the people of the County. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Judge Cropsey, one of the oldest residents of the Island, and it was presided over by the venerable Doctor Harrison, who once occupied the post of Health-Officer himself. Among the speakers were Mr. George W. Curtis, the author and lecturer; Mr. Bradley, a lawyer; and Mr. Ellingwood, of Wall street. It is probably the first time that an act of lawless violence, involving such serious consequences as the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, has received the sanction of men of their standing and character. But still we do not imagine that there is anything alarmingly significant in the circumstance. The Quarantine-phobia is a local disorder. The disease is not likely to prove epidemic, and in a short time it will reach its height and its virulence will begin to abate. The patients will recover, and quiet will be restored again. But the episode of the Quarantine disturbances will form a very curious chapter in our history.

St. Louis Contested Election.

Advices from St. Louis, both public and private, imply that the evidence by which Frank P. Blair expects to unseat J. R. Barrett is of a very formidable character. In ordinary contested cases the public incline to favor the pretensions of the successful candidate, and naturally attribute the effort of his opponent as much to disappointed feeling as to any other cause. But, if our information is correct, the case of the St. Louis election is not of the ordinary kind, and the frauds perpetrated have been gross almost beyond example. Mr. Blair has asserted throughout, with every appearance of confidence, his ability to unseat Barrett. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> "When the ballots were counted, and the returns made, some wonderful statistics relating to the population of certain localities were brought before the eyes of the public. Certain Wards, it appeared, had added thirty per cent. to their voting population in three months, while all the other Wards had a uniform and moderate increase—such an increase as would legitimately appertain to a growing city like St. Louis. In like manner it was discovered that some country precincts, like Gravois, had had a three-fold increase of their voting population, while the entire population had decreased. This abnormal growth of the voting population, it was seen, was confined to the Wards and Precincts in which the mobs besieged the polls on election day. The fact was also simultaneously disclosed that this entire wonderful increase voted the National Democratic ticket. These coincidences pointed to certain conclusions. A miracle had been performed, or a fraud had been perpetrated. The phenomena could not be explained, on any hypothesis which assumed fair play and honest voting. The American vote and the Free Democratic vote had remained stationary in these Wards, while the National Democratic vote had been multiplied four-fold. The whole increase in the voting population, as the figures show, went for the National Democracy. The conviction spread that legal suffrage had been overslaughed by spurious suffrage. Men's minds recurred to the election frauds which had been perpetrated in Kansas and advocated in Congress and throughout the country by the same party, and they concluded the St. Louis election was governed by the same tactics which the party had practised in Kansas. Further inquiry discovered scores of individual cases, of illegal and multiple voting, and established the fact that intimidation had been practised on a large scale, and by preconcerted methods. It was also ascertained that corrupt, ignorant and conveniently facile judges of election had been appointed in several precincts, and that something equivalent to colonization had been carried out in the remote precincts. When all these facts were satisfactorily established, the vindication of legal suffrage was resolved upon by those candidates who believe they received a majority of legal votes."

In St. Louis County the names on the poll-books are numbered, and the ballots are also numbered to correspond. All the ballots are preserved. In each case of fraudulent voting, it is therefore easy to determine which candidate was benefited by the cheat, and this fact greatly simplifies the work Mr. Blair has before him. After he had served the requisite notice on Barrett, he applied to the County Court for an order directing a copy of the poll-books and ballots to be furnished him. The Court being composed of two Democrats and one opposition man, not only refused the application, but threatened its Clerk with removal and imprisonment should he comply. Blair then applied to Judge Lackland, sitting as United States Commissioner, for the proper order, which the Judge granted, at the same time furnishing an elaborate and well-written opinion. The work of copying is now in progress. Blair claims that large numbers of votes actually cast for him were counted for Barrett, and also that there was a large amount of double voting for his opponent. It is confidently claimed by him and his friends that he has abundant evidence to show that he was elected by fully four hundred plurality, and he expects that a careful inspection of the ballots will exhibit a still more favorable result. If the alleged frauds have actually been committed, their exposure must be desired by every friend of honesty and a pure ballot-box. It is openly charged that the Administration suggested and stimulated the extraordinary measures which resulted in Blair's defeat; and it is known that all the Government beneficiaries, including the fortunate holders of Army Contracts for Utah, were most active against him. Revelations of a startling character, it is said, are about to be made in connection with this subject, and it may well happen that the rejoicings over the defeat of Blair were premature.

Military Duty at Quarantine.—We find amongst the items of intelligence from Staten Island, that Private William Wilson, (the somewhat notorious Ex-Alderman,) of Company G. of the Eighth Regiment, was recently seized with a fit, and obliged to go home to recover himself, in consequence of over-exertion. What this over-exertion was, we learn from the fact that Mr. Wilson, being a person of great good-nature, was in the habit of volunteering to mount guard in the place of other men, and that he actually, on one occasion, stood sentry in this way for nine successive hours.

We naturally, as everybody else, take a great interest in the welfare and efficiency of our volunteer soldiery, and for this reason are sorry to learn, that in a regiment doing duty under a proclamation of martial law, and in nightly expectation of an attack, any such incident could have occurred, as it leads to the conclusion that the officer in command of the guard when Wilson performed this exploit is ignorant of a very essential part of his duties. One of the first duties of the commander of a picquet is to see that the sentinels are relieved at stated intervals, and that fresh men go on duty, not so much from motives of humanity, as in order that a better watch may be kept. Every man's senses become obtuse through great strain; consequently, every hour a sentry remains at his post the duller his sight and hearing become, and it is imperatively necessary that he should after two, or at most four hours, make way for somebody whose eyes and ears are fresh. In all such matters the first consideration is the interest of the service, and not the soldier's whims, or generosity. When a regiment takes the field, its duties should be done properly, if they are done at all. Therefore, Wilson should not have been allowed to take anybody's place. By the end of his nine hours he was stupid as an owl, we have no doubt—and do not in the least blame him for it—and might have been readily surprised and disarmed by an enterprising incendiary. If he brought on his illness with his officer's permission, the officer ought to be put under arrest, or, if without his permission, they should both be punished, because it is part of the officer's duty to see that the men do not shirk their turn of duty. The object of posting sentries is not to afford the privates opportunities of showing their good nature, but of guarding against surprise. The Eighth Regiment seems to need a lesson in picquet duty. They must remember that drill is, after all, only one of the accomplishments of the soldier. Field service, before the enemy, is still more important and, even its minutiæ should not be neglected.

The Musical Tug of War.

We mean no disrespect to an ancient and reputable people, or to our fellow-citizens of Hibernian birth, when we assert that it is a vulgar prejudice to suppose that the tug of war eventuates at the moment when Greek meets Greek. The "tug" referred to by the poet has long ceased to come in the shape of a bleeding nose and eyes emblazoned after the manner of Mr. Owen Jones, with simple taste for prismatic color. In these times the process is artistic, and involves a vast amount of ingenious bureaucraft. Our immediate Greeks, we are disposed to think, are typified by rival *impresarii*—gentlemen who fight from the pure instinct of mere unamiability. They know, or profess to know, that nothing is to be gained by the battle, but they wage it with wonderful prowess and dexterity, simply because it lies in their way, and chimes in pleasantly with their inclinations.

The first tug we feel bound to confess came from Mr. Strakosch. It was a sinful thing in that gentleman to announce that he possessed the only artist who combined youth and beauty with genius. No responsible manager could be expected to submit to thus having his nose tweaked without dreaming of revenge. There was a mild and beautiful air of forbearance about Mr. Maretzek's card on the subject, a fine manly sorrow and lamentation anent the arts of the deceiver, which was pretty enough in its way, but every one knew that it was nothing more than the graceful curling of the smoke from the lighted fusee, and that presently there would be an explosion. Whilst things were in this condition the redoubtable Ullmann, gorged with victory, arrived on the battle-field. A glance at the state of affairs assured him a fight was inevitable, and at this moment the rival generals are marshaling their forces for the eventful strife.

And the forces are decidedly imposing. Under the banners of Mr. Strakosch are inscribed the names of Mesdames Colson, Gazzaniga, Parodi, Cora de Wilhorst, and Messrs. Brignoli, Amodio, Junca, Labocetta. Under the *bâtons* of Marshals Maretzek and Ullmann we find the mighty names of Piccolomini, Laborde, Poinsot, Johanna Wagner, the Gassiers, (husband and wife,) Steffani, Carl Formes, Adelaide Phillips, and a park of smaller guns, to say nothing of four redoubtable conductors, Messrs. Maretzek, Torriani, Anschutz and Muzio—the latter a friend and pupil of Signor Verdi's, and the original conductor of several of his best operas. New-York will undoubtedly be the centre of operations, but there will be a fair amount of skirmishing in the provinces. It is clearly impossible to employ nine *prima donnas* in the two houses of this City.

From what we can gather there seems to be no probability of a compromise. Mr. Strakosch is determined to go on, and Messrs. Maretzek and Ullmann are determined to give him a lesson. The slightest provocation will lead to operatic performances six times a week at Burton's and at the Academy. A hasty word will certainly provoke a like number of *matinées*, whilst a trifling act of indiscretion may bring down the prices to fifty cents. This is the position of things. Who will be the first to cry peccavi?

Not the public, for whether it be bear or man that licks, it is equally unimportant to that august body. A season of remarkable artistic brilliancy will bridge the dreary period from Fall to Spring. In a few months we shall hear nearly all the great singers of the world, and with this fact in view, we can afford to look on the contest with complacency. Where there is so much that is good, it is scarcely probable that the public will take sides with either Manager, but will go from one house to the other for variety and delectation. More is to be feared from the Press than from the public. A reputation is a tangible thing in newspaper writing. It supplies the place of originality, and doubly blinds the eyes of judgment. An artist like Piccolomini (think of hominy, in an English point of view, without the luxurious *h*, when you get to the latter part of the name, and you will pronounce it rightly,) suggests rapture, and the emotion may be indulged with a very small expenditure of labor, for the London Press has been rapturous ever since the charming cantatrice made her *début*. A city paper has already favored us with the shouts of an excited Irish populace, and the particulars of an ovation in which a number of silly men usurped the nobler duties of the horse, by drawing the carriage in which Mlle. Piccolomini had the misfortune to be seated. We fear we shall have many other reproductions of the same kind. An operatic excitement never wants a whipper-in, and we have greatly mistaken Mr. Ullmann, if he remains for a single week indifferent to this fact.

We are anxious to see a fair fight, if fight it must be. Let all the Managers have their opportunity, and make the most of it. In London they had three Opera companies last season, and all of them did well. Possibly we may be able to support two houses, and to reap some art-benefit from the opposition. At al events, let us hear both sides, and judge for ourselves, without being influenced by puffs preliminary, or the blandishments and endearments of either Mr. Ullmann, Mr. Maretzek, or Mr. Strakosch.

Another Chance for a Corporation Dinner.—The Springfield *Republican* gives its rural readers some account of the Comet now visible, and suggests that the celestial lion be put to some practical use. Our rustic cotemporary thinks that "the New-York City Government, being now without a lion, should give this distinguished stranger a public reception and eat a corporation dinner in its honor."

A wealthy female pickpocket has been arrested in Philadelphia. The *North American* says this woman is a well-known character, and is believed to have accumulated about $25,000 solely by filching from the pockets of people who buy dusty provisions in the hovels in Market-street.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton.

Quebec, Sept. 20—12 P. M.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., is at anchor some fifteen miles below St. Roch's, and near L'Islet. A heavy storm is prevailing, and it is impossible to obtain her news to-night. The boatmen at Riviere du Loup went off to the steamer when she passed that point this afternoon, and state that the news was thrown overboard to them, but sunk before it could be obtained, owing probably to the can containing it not being water-tight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appropriations by the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses—Judge Bowlin—Mr. Appleton—The Paraguay Expedition—Collector Schell Not to be Removed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 20.

The *Union* will publish, to-morrow morning, an elaborate statement, prepared at the Treasury Department, showing the appropriations made by the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, designating those which are positive and those over which the Executive can exercise a discretion.

Judge Bowlin has left for Missouri, but will return here in about ten days to receive his final instructions. His appointment has been hailed with satisfaction throughout the country.

The report that Mr. Appleton contemplates resigning his present office of Assistant-Secretary of State, is a contemptible "roorback." He has not thought of such a thing, nor could the Administration afford to lose his valuable services at the head of the Consular Bureau.

The Paraguay Expedition is rapidly drawing to a completion, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Secretary Toucey for the energy displayed in fitting it out.

A rumor was current on the street to-day that Paraguay had dispatched a Commissioner to the United States, who was now quarantined at Havana. The State Department has received no intimation of the kind.

No one has been named yet for the Spanish Mission.

Secretary Cobb received a dispatch to-day from the Collector, announcing the election of Bradbury, Democrat, to Congress from Maine.

There were but seventy-two deaths reported in this city during August. Thirty-five of them were of children under five years of age. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 20.

The surmise that Mr Buchanan will remove Mr. Schell, or that he will solicit or expect him to resign, is entirely erroneous. Mr. Bucahnan has a warmer personal regard for the Collector, and his political sympathies are with the branch of the Democratic Party which Mr. Schell represents. Therefore, you may be certain that so long as Mr. Buchanan is President, Mr. Schell will remain Collector.

The war against him is simply a strife for the spoils, made by those who will not take the responsibility of determining who shall be turned out. The members of Congress from New-York and Long Island have assumed to control his appointments, or rather they have demanded that he should place certain adherents of their own particular stripe, in the Custom-House. To some extent Mr. Schell has acceded to their requests; but he insists that they shall select the Democrats who are to walk the plank. They decline to assume the hazard; and so their latest friends are not rewarded.

They expect Mr. Buchanan to share in their indignation at Mr. Schell, and come here with their complaints, anticipating that the President will issue peremptory orders that Mr. Schell be superceded. But I know that Mr. Buchanan indorsed—if he did not suggest—this line of policy, and that he will justify and sustain it.

The preparations for the sailing of the Paraguay expedition are being rapidly completed. There is yet wanting one vessel—but if that is not found in time, the expedition will go as at present made up. D. S.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch from Independence, dated yesterday, says that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived there.

The latest dates from Fort Defiance were to the 18th of August, at which time no hostile movement had been made against the Navajo Indians, at the earnest solicitation of an influential Chief. The officers had given him ten days to raise his people to go in search of the murderer of the servant of Major Brooks.

Three Companies of Rifles, under the command of Captains Lindsay and Elliott, and Lieut. Howland, one Company of the 3d Infantry, under Lieut. Hilt, and a Company of Spies and Guides, under Blas Lucero, had been ordered to be in readiness in the event of war with the Indians.

Some political excitement existed in regard to the election of the Representatives to the next Legislature, there being two sets of candidates, both claiming to be the Simon-pure Democracy.

The U. S. District Court was in session, but no business of importance had been transacted when the mail party left.

Maine Election.

Bangor, Monday, Sept. 20.

The vote for Congress in the Sixth District is very close. So far as is known Foster, Republican, has 865 majority in Hancock and 220 in Washington Counties, while the Democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook and 43 in Waldo, which is probably correct. This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of Bradbury, so that the official count can only determine the result.

The Maine State Agricultural Society.

Augusta, Me., Monday, Sept. 20.

Extensive preparations have been made for the exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society, to commence here to-morrow and continue through the week. Already there are large arrivals of Devon, Ayrshire and Durham Cattle, together with a splendid show of horses. The manufactured articles are on exhibition at the State-House.

Arrivals at Oswego from Liverpool.

Oswego, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The American bark *Chieftain*, Nolvin, Master, from Liverpool, which the Press censured for approaching too near the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, when the former was paying out the Atlantic Cable, arrived here yesterday morning. The brig *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool for Cleveland, accompanied the *Chieftain* from Montreal to this port.

The Case of the Slave Brig Putnam.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 20,.

The second examination of Townsend, the alleged Master of the slave brig *Putnam*, is assigned for to-morrow, before United States Commissioner Loring. It is rumored that the defence will be that Townsend was only a passenger, and that the real Captain of the brig is a Spaniard, now imprisoned as one of the crew in Charleston. Mrs. Townsend has visited her husband in jail, and it is said that several well-known parties in New-York have been anxious to have an interview with him.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WESTON, MO.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 20.

A destrictive fire occurred at Weston, Mo., on the night of the 13th inst., burning the furniture warehouses of John Deitt and Shaw & Newhouse, the grocery store of F. Kaufman, the Court-House, and one or two other buildings. The loss is estimated at $35,000, on which there is about $12,000 insurance.

FIRE IN ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W.

St. Catharine's, C. W., Monday, Sept. 20.

The mansion of the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt was burned yesterday morning, by a supposed incendiary fire. There is insurance to the amount of $15,000, on a loss of $25,000.

Mortality on Board the Slaver Echo.

Charleston, Monday, Sept. 20.

Twenty-five of the Africans on board the *Echo*, and two of the crew, have died since her arrival.

The schooner *Target*, from New-York, which arrived at Savannah on Friday, experienced a heavy gale, sprung a leak, lost mainboom and foregaff, and part of her deck cargo.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

Oneida, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 20.

The boiler at Brydge's factory, at Oneida Castle, exploded this morning, killing the engineer, James Hernon, and mortally wounding an employe, named Bunnell. The buildings are badly wrecked.

The Propeller Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Propeller*, from Boston, arrived at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, and will leave to-morrow for Galway. She is expected to make a quick trip.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

Charleston, Monday, Sept. 20.

The deaths from yellow fever, during the past week, foot up 128.

Savannah, Monday, Sept. 20.

The Board of Health reports there have been no new cases of yellow fever during the past week, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic.

The *News* says the sickness is abating, and that there is no fever in the hospitals. The weather is favorable to health.

Mobile, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The yellow fever was declared epidemic on Wednesday last.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 20.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 74, and for the week ending on that day, 460.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1858.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Star of the South* arrived below at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at her wharf at 4 P. M. All well.

Charleston, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. Dick Adams, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Death of Dred Scott.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 20.

Dred Scott died in this city on Friday night last.

Musical.

Burton's Theatre.—Mme. Gazzaniga, one of the greatest lyric *tragédiennes* of the age, commences a series of farewell performances at this house to-night. The hosts of admirers which this lady possesses insure a succession of splendid houses. The "Trovatore" is selected for to-night, with Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio in their best parts.

A SLAVER OFF MONTAUK.

A Mysterious Brig—Two Boats Left in the Surf—Strange Behavior of the Crews—Foul Play of Some Sort.

Sag Harbor, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been quite a flurry of excitement in our neighborhood for several days past, originating in some very mysterious arrivals of sundry very mysterious men from oceanward, on an errand which nobody succeeds in comprehending.

On Saturday morning last, Sept. 18, a large brig was seen off Montauk to the southward, nearly opposite Mr. Gould's house and close in shore, but soon afterwards she disappeared. Inhabitants, you are aware, are exceedingly scarce in that vicinity, and hence there was nothing mysterious in the fact that which way she sailed or by what course she disappeared was not observed. But, about an hour after her absence was remarked, a brig's quarter-boat was perceived making for the shore. On touching the beach nine men landed, leaving the boat in the surf and at its mercy. The nine walked up to Gould's and contracted with him for a ride to Sag Harbor. They were liberal with their money, of which they made much display—all of which, that they exhibited, being foreign coin—doubloons, halves and quarters of Spanish silver. Mr. Gould drove them up towards Sag Harbor, but before entering the village they handsomely paid the shot, and about 4 o'clock left the carriage. The party here separated and came in singly, or at most in couples, and stragglingly. They appeared to be Portuguese, and all were in sailor rig. About the village they laid in supplies of shoes, hats, coats and pants, showering their doubloons upon the shopkeepers with profusion The thing getting abroad, it was much discussed by the villagers, and there was talk of the propriety of arresting them, which, in turn, getting back to the suspected party, they hired boats and men to take them over to the Connecticut shore, and were seen no more hereabouts.

A few hours after this first boat landed on Saturday, another one came ashore through the surf with 13 men on board, who worked their way up to the harbor and westward along the island. Some of these, being asked where they came from, replied that they were fishermen, that they had been separated from the smack they belonged to, and so pulled for the shore. They were not at all talkative, not a bit anxious to see company, and indeed kept themselves secreted while here. They did not conceal their anxiety to get on to New-York, however, and doubtless before your readers see this letter most of them will be perfectly at ease in your Babel. One of this last gang was taken very sick while here, and died yesterday—but of what disease, and what burial he got, or what Crowner's Quest he endured after death, I cannot say.

Now, all these suspicious circumstances may mean nothing, but our people think that they look very much as if a slaver had been off the Montauk Coast; that her crew, with the proceeds of their sales, (made in Cuba, perhaps,) were landed here, having first scuttled and sunk their vessel, and so scattered. At least, an investigation by the United States authorities, it seems to us, would be abundantly proper, and with this view a messenger has gone forward, to-day, with the facts to Marshal Rynders. Others among us, however, incline to the opinion that the suddenly-missing brig has been the scene of foul play on the Coast; that a mutinous crew have murdered their officers and sunk their vessel. At all events, there is a great mystery about it, and those best posted on the particulars are the most at a loss how to account for them.

A. D. S.

A Variety of State Conventions.

THE POOR—THE SABBATH—THE PHILANTHROPISTS.

Sundry Conventions have been held in this State during the week, besides the political gatherings.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor has been held at Utica. At the session of Tuesday, Mr. Roberts, of Niagara County, Chairman of the Committee, read a voluminous report, suggesting sundry alterations in the existing Poor Laws, and recommending that they be printed in a separate volume, and distributed to the Superintendents and Overseers of the Poor. The Committee also recommend the conferring upon Superintendents and Overseers the power of summarily compelling paupers who were supported by begging to go to the Poor-House, with the proviso that they would be allowed ten days to present a counter-statement if their case was misrepresented. The report urged the requiring of the evidence of married women the same as of single women in cases of bastardy; and, in reference to the great increase of paupers, suggested a remedy, by urging against the support of able-bodied paupers, either in or out of the Poor-House, by regular pension or by temporary relief. The Committee also recommended the employment of a school teacher in the different Poor-Houses for the orphan children, and the apprenticing of minors, during their minority, to respectable farmers, mechanics, &c. After considerable discussion the report was adopted.

A State Sabbath Convention has been in session at Syracuse. Especial reference was made to Sunday work on the Canals, and the following resolution was one of a long series adopted:

> "That there is inherent power in the Government of this State to prohibit the use of the Canals and Railroads for ordinary business purposes on the Sabbath, and that the interests of humanity and the authority of God imperatively demand its application for that purpose; and, therefore, that it is the duty of all to unite—irrespective of political organizations or proclivities—in a strenuous and persistent effort to procure, at the next session of the Legislature, the passage of a law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the running of boats on the Canal, and also the running of passenger or freight cars on all the Railroads of this State, on the Sabbath Day."

A State Central Committee was appointed, headed by the Rev. S. B. Canfield, D. D.

A gathering somewhat similar to the "Cause-and-Cure-of-Evil" Convention which has just closed in Utica, under the designation of a "Three Days' Grove Meeting," met yesterday at Magnetic Springs, Kantone, Chautauque County, in this State, for the discussion of the following subjects: 1. The great wants of the Present Age; 2. The need of a greater degree of Freedom; 3. The Purposes and the Plans of the Spirit World: 4. A Divine Commerce; 5. The Homes of the Future: 6. Regeneration and Generation; 7. The Culture of the Soil. The managers of this Convention say these subjects were given by their spirit friends, and that they have been promised able documents from the spirit world upon each of them. "Spirits in the flesh" from Boston, New-York, Cleveland, Chicago, and other localities, are also expected to contribute.

A Convention of City Superintendents of Schools and School Commissioners is in session at Elmira. They propose a reorganization of the School system of the State, subject to the consideration of the Constitutional Convention to be elected.

The Knights Templars are holding their annual session at Rochester.

The New Canadian Ministry are forsaking their portfolios already, and are off to Europe. The opposition journals in Canada record with great disgust the departure of Messrs. Galt, Cartier and Ross, all of whom sailed from this port by the *Africa* last week.

POLITICAL.

The "Union" after Col. Forney—Another Letter from Judge Breese.

Col. Forney has stirred up a prodigious commotion. The Washington *Union* attacks him fiercely, *apropos* of a letter from Judge Breese of Illinois. After referring to the Judge's letter, the *Union* says of Col. Forney:

"The silly falsehoods of Forney's *Press* were unworthy of Judge Breese's notice. The editor of that paper has sunk himself so low in the opinion of all honorable men by his misrepresentations of Democratic measures and his slanders of Democratic men that no one thinks of giving credit to any statement coming through such a channel. He fabricated a private conversation with the President which never was held, conned it over, committed it to memory, went to New-York, repeated it on the stump, corrected it for his own paper, and then circulated it as widely as he could to injure and disgrace the man whose patronage and countenance gave him all the consequence he ever had. On the same occasion he tried to serve his own malicious purposes by another fabrication in which he represented Gov. Walker as offering a gross insult to the President and Cabinet. The baseness of this last falsehood is intensified by the meanness which leaves the public to infer that Gov. Walker not only committed the offence against decency which Forney attributes to him, but boasted of it afterwards."

Judge Breese's letter is a reply to assertions of a Washington correspondent of the *Press*, to the effect that he and the President were formerly at enmity. The Judge says:

"I think it will be news to Mr. Buchanan that we were ever bitter foes, or at enmity even. But if we had been, it would afford no reason why I should not support his administration, having faith in it. It is to my credit if I can bury personal resentments out of sight.

I supported him with earnestness and zeal when he was nominated for President, and have had no cause to regret his election. I was one of the instruments in this part of the State by which the tide of Northern opposition was thrown back, and a plurality of 8,000 achieved for him."

Sea and Ship News.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SHIP ULTONIO, WITH 180 SOULS.

For several weeks the most painful anxiety has prevailed respecting the fate of the Australian passenger ship *Ultonia*, Captain Wm. S. Baker, which left the Thames for Melbourne, with 180 souls on board, in the early part of last November. Unhappily, there is too much reason to fear that the ship will never again be heard of, and the scenes daily witnessed at Lloyd's by the frequent visits and anxious inquiries of the relatives and friends of those on board are most distressing.

The *Ultonia* was a large Quebec-built ship, 1,341 tons register, belonging to Messrs. Moore & Co., of Liverpool, and in the course of September, last year, she was chartered to Messrs. Fry & Davison, the White-Horse line of Australian packet ship-brokers, in Fenchurch-street, for a voyage to Melbourne. She was comparatively a new vessel, having been built in 1856, and was classed A 1 for seven years.

She loaded in the East India Docks. On Nov. 3, she was cleared by the London Emigration Officers, having on board 123 steerage passengers, families, and six cabin passengers, her crew, including master and officers, numbering 54. She passed through the Downs on the 6th of November, and progressed on her voyage, although somewhat tardily, and on the 15th of March she was spoken in lat. 15° S., long. 52° W., a considerable distance to the southward of the Cape. Since then not the least tidings have been heard of the ship or any of her numerous passengers. It was reported that she had been again spoken with on the 3d of May, but it turns out to refer to the previous speaking. More than five months have transpired since she was last seen, and several mails have arrived from where intelligence might be expected of her, but not the least particle of information has come to hand.

Indeed, at Lloyd's she has been given up as lost. She has already been posted as a missing ship, and the principal underwriters in the room have paid the insurance effected with them on ship and freight. It has been stated that she was heavily laden with railway iron, but that turns out to be incorrect. From the manifest we find that she shipped between 500 and 600 iron railway chairs, stowed in the bottom of the hold, 4 cases of machinery, 21 packages of steam engines, and a large quantity of spirits, amounting in the whole to 10,717 gallons of brandy, 6,800 gallons of rum, 2,000 gallons of gin and spirits of wine, and a large shipment of bottled beer. She had also a quantity of woolen stuffs. Whether the ship caught fire, foundered, or by being far to the southward got among the ice, must only be a matter of conjecture.—*English Paper.*

The Dudley Observatory Again.—Dr. Gould is out in the Albany *Argus* with a rejoinder to the last card of the Observatory Trustees. He denies the truth of their assertions concerning his letters, and expresses a desire to submit to the judgment of an impartial tribunal the following questions:

1. Whether the Statement of the nine Trustees does not contain extracts from letters essentially private and unofficial?
2. Whether it does not contain portions of letters which were actually marked with the words "Private," or "Confidential?"
3. Whether any of these letters, prior to January, 1858, were addressed, either to the Trustees, or to any of their officers, in their official capacity?
4. What proportion of the extracts were published correctly?
5. Whether my meaning has not been perverted?
6. Whether alterations, omissions and additions prejudicial to me, or favorable to the case of the Trustees, have not been made?
7. Whether sentences not actually written by me have not been published?

He adds: I can see no better means of attaining the desired end than the following: If Messrs. Olcott, Harris and Armsby, with their associates, will name two impartial men, and place the original letters in their hands, I will also name two, and submit my letter books. These four gentlemen shall select a fifth, and proceed to compare the passages cited with the original letters and with their press copies, since any comparison which does not embrace these *fac similes* would be manifestly unjust. The Committee shall report distinctly upon the seven points above enumerated. I will abide the issue.

Tehuantepec.

Correspondence of New-Orleans Delta.

Minatitlan, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

I presume that ere this reaches you the news of the *Pink Tone*, which Capt. Lockwood was bringing on here for the navigation of the upper part of the Guasacualcos River, will have been received. Capt. Lockwood and the crew were obliged to abandon her on the 20th ult., some sixty miles from the Alacranes. They all arrived here in safety.

On the 18th, the schooner *Minatitlan*, with mules and other freight for the Company, 14 days out from New-Orleans, arrived here.

On the 20th, the bark *Rapid*, 38 days out from New-York, with Mr. Murphy, the Superintendent, and 176 men on board, all in good health, arrived here. They are all stout able-bodied men, quiet and orderly, and apparently capable of doing a great deal of work.

The old steamboat *Lenora*, sent out last year by the Company, was sold to Messrs. Bernard & Wolf this Summer. They bought her for the towing trade, and had nearly completed repairing her upon the arrival of the *Rapid*. Owing to the want of material, the repairs to her boilers, necessary to the rapid generation of steam, could not be made. However, upon trial, it was found that she could ascend the river at a very low rate of speed, so Mr. Murphy chartered her and left this place in her with 150 men for Suchil, on the 23d inst. Yesterday he returned, having left the boat within a few miles of Suchil, where they must now be preparing to go to work.

The river at this time is quite high, though as yet we have had no flood. Should we not have one, many of those engaged in the mahogany cutting will be unable to get out their year's work, and will thus be greatly injured pecuniarily. Mahogany here commands a good price. I lately heard of the sale of 200 tons at $14 25 per ton.

Now in port, loading mahogany, the *Minatitlan*, for New-Orleans; *Rapid*, for New-York; *Maria*, for Havre. In the river, the *Rosita*, from London, and a schooner from Galveston. They will be up to-day if the wind serves.

The town is improving. Carpenters command good wages; that is, from $2 50 to $3 50 per day. We have but very few here sick, and it may be said that the health of the town is very good. Most people upon their arrival have a slight attack of the calentura, but with care, and a low diet, it soon passes off. It is generally brought on by mixing fruit and liquor, and strangers can rarely be induced to believe the mixture injurious until they have felt the effects of indulgence.

We stand in need here of a newspaper, and of a cabinet-maker's shop. The man that starts the first may expect to lose a little money, unless backed by the Company and by those interested in the rapid settlement of the country; the latter, he who would start the cabinet business, if a good workman, might reasonably expect to make plenty of money. A saw-mill would also do well.

For the benefit of your readers and of those who may chance to emigrate to this Isthmus, I will mention that the house of Jecker & Co., of Mexico, some time back entered into a contract with the Comonfort Government, by which, for a consideration of the third part of the public lands of this Isthmus, they agreed to survey the same according to the plan adopted by the United States Land Office for the survey of the United States public lands, and that, in pursuance of said contract, that house has for the past nine months had a large corps of surveyors and draftsmen engaged on the work. All, or nearly all, of the tributary streams of Guasacualcos have been surveyed, two meridian lines were run, and, from them quite a number of east and west lines.

The field work was brought to a close in June last by the advent of the rainy season, but the office work still goes on. It is reasonable to infer that the field work will be resumed with the dry season, and that when the work is terminated the results with accompanying maps will be published, and that a land-office for the sale of the public lands will be established at some point on this Isthmus. Dr. August Sonntag (a gentleman who accompanied Dr. Kane northward in search of Franklin) has charge of the work.

Personal.

During a recent visit to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prince Metternich, calling aside the host of the "Roman Emperor" Hotel, at which he was stopping, stated that on that day (the 23d of August) it was just eighty years since he, then a lad of five years, had first set foot in that house, in the retinue of the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria.

The *Evening Post* is authorized to state that Madame Le Vert and Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, have declined the public demonstration of a *matinée* or *soirée*, with which several papers have announced they were to be complimented.

It is stated that Mr. Herman Melville, author of *Typee*, is preparing a lecture descriptive of his personal adventures in the South Sea.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 20.

$2,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	82	100 Erie Railroad...b3	17⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...	84⅜	100 do....s30	17
5,000 N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	95	88 Reading R. R.	47
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	30	100 do....b60	47
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	32	200 do....b60	47⅛
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs.	70	100 do....s30	46⅞
5,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ℘ ct. 1st mt. S. Fd. C. bs.	97	100 do....b10	47⅛
		900 do....s30	47
2,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	91	1000 do....	47⅛
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	90	50 do....	47⅜
7,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.Bs	25	5 Clev. Col. & C. R.R.	90⅛
2,000 do.	25	50 Gal. & Chic. R.R. s10	83
4,000 L. E.&W. 1st M. Bs	71	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.. b60	55
2,000 M.&M. 2d Mt. 10 Bs	69	50 do....b60	54¾
15 Merchants Ex. B'k.	101	310 M. S. & N. I. RR....	23⅝
61 Shoe & Leather B'k.	111	100 do....b30	23⅝
150 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	16⅝	100 do....s30	23⅝
7 do....	16⅜	100 M.S.&N.I.GdSk. s60	44⅛
402 D. & H. Ca. Co....	98	150 do....	44⅛
8 Pacific M. S. Co....	98	100 do....b30	44⅜
100 do....b60	98	100 do....b60	44⅜
137 do....	97	250 Panama Railroad...	113
50 do....s10	97⅝	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R....	68⅛
50 do....s15	97⅝	50 do....b30	68⅜
75 do....	97⅝	150 do....	68⅜
100 do....s60	96⅞	200 do....b60	68⅛
50 do....b60	97⅜	270 do....	68⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	78	50 do....s15	68⅛
100 do....b60	78	50 do....s60	68
831 do....	77⅝	50 do....s30	68
100 do....s10	77⅝	150 do....b60	68⅛
100 do....s60	77⅝	150 do....b30	68⅛
150 do....b10	77⅝	150 do....s10	68
200 Clev. & Pitts. RR....	7⅝	150 do....	68⅛
400 Cleve. & Tol. R.R....	32⅝	450 do....s3	68
100 do....s60	32⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s...	84⅜	100 Reading R. R....	47⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	92	100 do....s45	47
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	25⅜	500 do....s10	47⅛
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	100 do....s15	47⅛
300 Canton Company...	19	100 do....stw	47⅜
75 Pacific Mail St. Co.	97⅛	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S. s30	44
50 do....b30	97⅛	16 do....	44⅛
25 do....s60	96	50 do....	44⅜
250 Hud. Riv. R.R.. s10	27	10 Panama Railroad...	113
100 do....	27	150 Clev. & Tol. RR....	32⅜
50 N. Y. Cent. R....s5	77⅜	350 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	67⅜
100 do....	77⅜	100 do....b30	67⅜
100 do....s30	77⅜	100 do....b60	68⅜
100 Erie Railroad....	17⅛	200 do....	67⅜
50 do....b60	17⅛	12 do....	67⅜
150 do....	17⅛	50 do....s10	67
25 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	16⅝	100 do....b30	67

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 N.Y.& H.R.R.7s.	73	20 Marine Bank....	89⅝
1,000 D.,M.& T.R.R.7s.	54⅜	20 do....	89⅛
4,000 CityM. 7 ℘ ct.b..	44⅛	20 St. Nicholas Bank.	92⅜
5,000 Memphis City 6s.	74	20 Arctic F. I. Co....	97⅝
370 M. M. Ins.S.of '58	26⅛	10 do....	97
1,500 G.W.M.I.S. of '58	47	59 National F. I. Co...	158⅜
1,000 Sun M.I.S. of '57	58⅛	22 U. S. F. I. Co....	129⅛
650 Ori.M.I.S. of '58	25	22 Hope F. I. Co....	87
560 Com.M.I.S. of '56	40⅜	20 Excelsior F. I. Co...	100
3,000 Mo. 6s....	83	100 Amer. Guano Co....	$6¼
2,000 Va. 6 ℘ cent. b's	90⅜	21 N. Y. C. Stage Co....	91
1,000 Cal. 7 ℘ cent.b's	80	65 Saline C. & M. Co.	5
1,000 City H.10 ℘ c.b's	74	20 Bank of Commerce.	100⅜
1,000 T.& Ala.R.R.C.6s	70	10 Humboldt F. I. Co.	99
4,000 C.,S.P.&F.d.L.8s	16	30 Colum. Ma. I. Co.	108⅜
2,000 D., L.&W.R.R.7s	80	20 Cleve. & Tole. R.R.	33
3,000 L.C.& M. L.G.b's	25	10 Pacific M. S. Co....	95¼
5 Indemnity F. I. Co.	92⅜		

Monday, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept. 18, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 11:

Decrease in Loans....$364,253
Increase in Specie....748,583
Decrease in Circulation....17,975
Increase in Undrawn Deposits....204,860

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House—the average of which must be taken from the *Gross*, in order to come at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 19, 1857.	Sept. 18, 1858.	Sept. 11, 1858.
Capital....	$65,430,000	$67,691,182	$67,691,182
Loans....	108,774,421	124,649,018	125,013,271
Specie....	13,566,186	28,808,068	28,059,495
Circulation....	8,073,801	7,813,695	7,831,669
Gross Deposits....	75,772,774	104,733,688	102,897,554
Exchanged....	17,920,842	17,603,982	15,972,708
Undrawn....	57,851,932	87,129,706	86,924,846
In Sub-Treasury..	10,290,836	12,642,236	12,626,916

The Bank movement is remarkably steady on the present statement. The most marked change in the several departments is the addition to the Specie average, but even this is partly the result of the California receipts coming in early, and the Foreign shipments going out later in the week. The Loan column is again slightly down, notwithstanding the gradual improvement in trade. The cause of this is the indisposition of the Banks to extend on long bills, and the moderate demand on temporary loan. The Deposits go out but slowly this week, while the distant Bank balances are being gradually reduced. As usual in September, the individual deposits seem to be enhanced. The business through the Clearing House averages a million and a half a day larger than the previous week. Upon the whole, the statement will be received as a very satisfactory one.

The week opens without any change in the general look of the market for Money. Exchange for the Boston packet is held very firm on London, 109¾@110 ℘ cent., and the slight decline in French bills last week has brought in more buyers at 5.13¾f@5.12½f., and some of the standard drawers are asking 5.11¼ to the dollar.

The Stock Exchange opened with less firmness than on Saturday, and prices on the Railway Share list were weaker throughout the day, closing at a decline of 1½@1¼ on Rock Island shares the fall in this instance affecting the tone of the general market in the afternoon, though other Stocks closed with much less difference in price, as compared with Saturday, viz:

	Sa.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Central....	78⅛@	77⅝	Erie....	17⅛@	17
Reading....	47⅜@	47⅜	Galena....	83 @	83
Panama....	113 @	113	Mich. South..	23⅜@	23⅜
Toledo....	33 @	32⅝	Pacific Mail..	97⅜@	97

The dealings in Rock Island, which promised an improvement on Saturday, showed a marked weakness, and a pressure to sell on time, as well as for cash, early in the day. In the afternoon, it was further unfavorably influenced by a rumor that the earnings in September are turning in lighter than any of the neighboring Illinois lines. Reading was moderately active, and in request for immediate delivery between the sessions of the Board, as high as 47½ ℘ cent. In the afternoon the *Bear* account put out time contracts again at 47⅛@47. The business in the shares of the two New-York Roads was not large. Pacific Mail, after opening at 98, gradually sold down to 97½. State Stocks were steady in price, with light transactions. The offerings of Missouris and Tennessees are less free. Nothing done in the new Loan of the United States. The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports of the Panama Road:

"It is said that of the passengers that went out in the *Philadelphia*, on Saturday, and those which will leave in the *Star of the West*, to-day, the Panama Railroad Company have booked nearly 1,200 for transit over their road. The receipts for August show an increase of $24,000 over the same month last year, notwithstanding a heavy business was done in that month. The traffic of the road during the whole of the present year has been the largest of any former period—the freight business especially being immense, and taxing the full resources of the Company."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad, for the month of August, 1858, were....$375,253 04
Earnings, August, 1857....530,626 42
Decrease in August, 1858....$155,373 38

The following is to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts....$326,529 14
Payments....329,779 14
Balance....12,638,965 90

The Receipts include $157,000 from Customs.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Asia.] New-York, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The decline in Railroad Shares, noticed in our circular of the 14th inst., progressed during the two following days, and resulted in an increase of business, followed by a partial recovery of prices. At the close, however, the market is again drooping. Quotations for State Stocks, with one or two exceptions, have slightly improved. There is very little movement in the greater part of Securities which are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, such as Bonds of cities and counties not widely known, and the majority of Railroad Bonds. Our quotations, therefore, for the same are necessarily often nearly nominal. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have risen ¼; Tennessee 6s, ⅛; Virginia 6s, ⅜; California 7s, both old and new, ¼ ℘ cent. Sales of North Carolina 6s at 94½, 1 ℘ cent. decline, and of Ohio 6s of 1860 at 101¼. The new Government Loan has receded to 103¼. City and County Bonds—Transactions have been restricted to Brooklyn 6s, which have advanced ½ ℘ cent., and to a few Detroit Water loan 7s, Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee, and St. Louis County 7s, without essential change of prices. Railroad Bonds—There has been but a moderate business done in these. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen ⅝; do. Freeland Bonds, 2 ℘ cent. Sales of Michigan Central 8s at 97; Erie Second Mortgage at 86; Erie Convertible, of 1871, at 30; Erie, 1875, Sinking Fund, at 32½; Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s, 59; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 70; and of Milwaukee, and Mississippi Second Mortgage 10s at 69. Railroad Shares have been active; prices, with few exceptions, are lower. The decline is 1 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, 3½ on Chicago and Rock Island, 1¼ on Reading, 1½ on Cleveland and Toledo, ¾ on Erie, 2 on Michigan Central, ½ on Michigan Southern. There have been heavy dealings in the three first named. Galena and Chicago Shares have risen ¼, Illinois Central, ¾, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, ⅜ ℘ cent. Money continues extremely abundant, and rates are without change. Exchange on Europe—The market is stiffer. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109¾ to 110, and on Paris at 5.12½ to 5.11¼.

DECOPPET & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 19 William-street.

Per Asia.] New-York, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

Since our last circular of the 14th inst, Railroad Shares have again declined. The heaviest fall was in Chicago and Rock Island, which declined on the 18th inst. to 67, under the rumor that the Company would be compelled to pass the October dividend. This decline has affected the whole market, but has created a greater activity, and henceforth a partial recovery at the close. The new United States Loan of 1874 has declined ⅜ ℘ cent., under pretty inconsiderable sales. The transactions in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds have been limited, and prices almost stationary. Pacific Mail Steamship Company has risen 6 ℘ cent, Trade generally has an improving tendency, and Money is in slightly-improved demand. The last news from Europe was by the *Persia* of the 19th inst. from Liverpool. State Stocks slightly better; small transactions, except in Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee; Virginia rose 1 ℘ cent; Missouri ½; California new rose ¾; do. old and Tennessee 6s without change; United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874, sold at 103⅛@¾; do. 1865, at 103. City and County Bonds: Transactions continue to be very limited; we quote some sales of Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State; Chicago 7s, Sewer Loan and Brooklyn 6s without change in prices. Railroad Bonds have been inactive, and prices remain almost unchanged: Erie 2d sold at 36; do. 1875 Bonds at 32½; do. 1871 Bonds at 30; do. 1862 Bonds at 32; New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. Bonds at 90; do. 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1876, at 95; Illinois Central Construction Bonds rose ¾; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage sold at 96; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage at 43; Michigan Central Sinking Fund at 97; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage at 69; Hannibal and St. Joseph's Bonds at 59; Hudson River 1st mortgage at 101; Lake Erie and Wabash 1st mortgage at 71. Railroad Shares have generally declined. Excepting Reading, Chicago and Rock Island, and New-York Central, transactions have been limited. Erie has declined ¾; Reading, 1⅛; New-York Central, ¾; Michigan Central, 1¾; Michigan Southern, ⅛; do. Preferred, 1⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 3⅛; Illinois Central has improved 1 ℘ cent.; Galena and Chicago, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½; Hudson River, ¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg sold at 7½; Pacific Mail Steamship rose 5¾ ℘ cent. Money—The demand has slightly improved, without effecting any noticeable change in rates. We quote Loans on call, 3½ to 5 ℘ cent.; first-class paper, 4@6; names less known, 7 ℘ cent.; Treasury Notes, 4½ ℘ cent., at par. Exchanges firm. Transactions pretty considerable. London, 109¾@110; Paris, 5.13¾@5.11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 18.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave am't of Specie	Ave am't of Circula'n.	Ave am't. of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank...	$936,847	$94,511	$92,166	$600,027
Am. Exchange Bk	8,116,865	2,095,549	231,007	6,930,570
Atlantic Bank....	543,105	61,327	97,246	307,263
Bk. of America....	5,994,615	3,181,379	102,954	7,311,057
Bk. of Commerce.	12,752,625	3,324,677	1,975	8,774,196
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,039,873	159,380	108,257	921,143
Bk. of New-York..	4,401,265	838,521	397,982	3,433,008
Bk. of N. America	1,612,679	294,283	74,487	1,523,010
Bk. of Republic..	4,114,569	705,442	178,596	3,926,764
Bk. St. New-York	3,539,363	1,549,389	303,213	3,745,601
Broadway Bank..	2,342,309	343,931	219,280	1,879,049
Bull's Head Bank	370,291	26,635	104,475	309,069
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,484,198	420,716	158,798	1,262,226
Chatham Bank....	530,304	77,026	97,909	296,259
Chemical Bank....	2,154,532	1,019,134	270,463	2,691,185
Citizens' Bank....	699,955	118,685	153,718	543,341
City Bank....	2,326,782	400,376	16,451	2,117,075
Continental Bank	3,317,694	691,457	121,342	2,942,975
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,564,574	311,255	129,240	1,620,043
East River Bank..	212,115	26,641	70,571	109,149
Fulton Bank....	1,849,746	349,964	132,529	1,604,151
Greenwich Bank..	766,572	91,544	115,608	615,399
Grocers' Bank....	324,728	53,150	44,412	178,462
Hanover Bank....	1,362,601	199,411	97,288	798,614
Imp.& Traders' Bk	2,555,369	354,587	197,857	1,681,190
Irving Bank....	840,816	233,784	104,819	815,792
Leather Man. Bk.	2,077,817	327,779	221,972	1,712,702
Manhattan Co....	5,019,887	1,001,072	325,587	4,014,148
Marine Bank....	946,147	137,370	108,564	713,428
Market Bank....	1,689,981	271,247	162,621	1,235,488
Mechanics' Bank.	4,141,199	938,852	279,825	3,715,830
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	257,752	138,812	57,179	200,141
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	781,439	156,654	135,266	703,223
Mercantile Bank.	2,565,968	602,867	43,352	2,314,176
Merchants' Bank.	5,478,318	1,874,366	224,584	5,502,469
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,221,986	269,373	135,376	1,476,671
Metropolitan Bk..	7,227,040	1,333,952	217,070	5,651,860
Nassau Bank....	1,423,307	261,645	111,831	1,044,642
National Bank....	2,405,216	267,181	185,392	1,201,815
N. Y. County Bk.	384,501	36,168	89,687	267,727
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	405,203	54,414	160,375	173,688
N. Y. Exch. Bank	290,479	24,784	110,758	319,033
North River Bank	106,544	51,289	14,872	13,874
Ocean Bank....	1,794,847	326,134	103,268	1,519,701
Oriental Bank....	549,721	77,981	99,831	380,435
Pacific Bank....	1,084,799	190,434	126,325	915,803
Park Bank....	4,152,030	1,017,961	180,503	3,715,828
People's Bank....	657,304	139,902	118,642	544,990
Phenix Bank....	3,441,937	716,944	59,356	2,858,660
St. Nicholas Bank	1,041,189	224,018	97,024	749,479
Seventh Ward Bk	1,188,215	287,359	212,127	823,472
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,264,878	360,165	107,857	2,611,009
Tradesmen's Bank	1,325,604	189,177	321,388	808,453
Union Bank....	2,971,297	507,390	180,416	2,518,300

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$124,649,018	Circulation....	$7,813,695
Specie....	28,808,068	Deposits....	104,733,688

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Sept. 11.		Sept. 11.
Artisans' Bank....	$927,383	Manhattan Co....	$5,156,524
Am. Exchange Bk	7,985,540	Marine Bank....	941,943
Atlantic Bank....	536,441	Market Bank....	1,722,110
Bk. of America....	6,178,451	Mechanics' Bank..	4,016,162
Bk. of Commerce...	12,644,433	Mech. B'g Ass'n...	248,565
Bk. of Comm'w'lth.	1,056,018	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	757,926
Bk. of New-York..	4,562,789	Mercantile Bank..	2,647,202
Bk. of N. America	1,590,110	Merchants' Bank..	5,533,649
Bk. of Republic....	4,147,586	Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,255,043
Bk. St. New-York	3,577,818	Metropolitan Bank	7,441,567
Broadway Bank..	2,321,478	Nassau Bank....	1,437,819
Bull's Head Bank.	382,612	National Bank....	2,420,975
Butch.& Drov. Bk.	1,451,891	N.Y. County Bank	379,399
Chatham Bank....	534,168	N.Y. Dry Dock Co	415,856
Chemical Bank....	2,158,896	N. Y. Exch. Bank.	289,072
Citizens' Bank....	687,317	North River Bank	99,716
City Bank....	2,180,397	Ocean Bank....	1,768,841
Continental Bank.	3,380,529	Oriental Bank....	549,514
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,531,070	Pacific Bank....	1,937,834
East River Bank..	196,640	Park Bank....	4,123,083
Fulton Bank....	1,884,283	People's Bank....	657,100
Greenwich Bank..	711,312	Phenix Bank....	3,403,522
Grocers' Bank....	316,572	St. Nicholas Bank	1,041,850
Hanover Bank....	1,386,333	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,133,660
Imp.& Traders' Bk	2,555,934	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,266,499
Irving Bank....	831,494	Tradesmen's Bank	1,324,994
Leather Man. Bk..	2,149,828	Union Bank....	3,127,646
Total....			$125,013,271

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank..	3,571,280	3,530,796	3,144,115	3,242,478
Canal Bank....	1,588,721	1,537,292	1,039,521	1,018,938
Louisiana....	1,867,531	1,794,002	2,637,578	2,408,994
Louisiana State.	3,424,573	3,321,478	2,111,252	2,335,927
Mech. & Trad..	637,454	618,909	389,089	384,908
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,032,685	1,001,308	556,511	398,877
Southern Bank.	250,426	277,702	318,611	250,221
Union Bank....	977,589	864,680	351,633	353,108
Bank of J. Robb.	257,699	249,286	333,665	296,681
Crescent City...	1,062,178	1,103,444	167,036	177,068
Bank of America	632,343	594,072	331,204	419,108
Total....	15,302,479	14,892,969	11,380,215	11,285,308
	Increase....409,510		Increase.....94,907	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank...	2,043,830	2,128,145	3,728,468	3,736,468
Canal Bank....	606,840	612,535	808,291	797,354
Louisiana....	758,529	780,079	3,184,289	2,908,095
Louisiana State.	1,380,630	1,389,870	3,876,443	4,076,266
Mech. & Traders'	166,085	168,160	588,912	590,679
Bk. of N. Orleans	392,345	392,185	665,328	575,415
Southern Bank..	174,940	176,525	182,727	216,482
Union Bank....	542,995	519,745	587,596	541,211
Bank of J. Robb.	339,045	346,150	284,272	326,806
Crescent City....	130,260	133,435	269,133	275,366
Bank of America	183,430	182,060	549,881	591,759
Total....	6,718,929	6,828,889	14,725,340	14,636,311
	Decrease...$109,960		Increase....$89,029	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank...	455,257	332,401	265,543	240,424
Canal Bank....	828,344	835,585	76,730	111,109
Louisiana....	473,075	440,983	530,803	461,114
Louisiana State.	482,300	460,783	163,402	162,378
Mech. & Traders	156,956	169,071	28,864	29,890
Bk. New-Orleans	387,063	435,453	3,953	56,197
Southern Bank..	647,641	722,070	......	......
Union Bank....	280,106	231,986	66,092	37,668
Bank of J. Robb.	75,729	166,722	33,342	28,043
Crescent City....	46,698	56,819	15,164	12,793
Bank of America.	12,719	1,443	......	......
Total....	3,847,887	3,833,326	1,184,903	1,139,616
	Decrease.....$5,439		Increase... $45,287	

Real Estate....Saturday, Sept. 18.

Wm. Dumont sold, by order of Court, house and lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 201 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 24 feet 10½ inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Bought by Wm. Leggett, for $5,900.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell sold four lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 11 inches in depth, for $1,000 each—$4,000. Also, three lots on the south side of Ninety-sixth-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, same size as the above four lots, at $1,000 per lot; all to the same buyer. Ninety-sixth-street is 100 feet wide.

A. H. Muller sold, Sept. 20, by order of Court, a lot of land on the west side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth-streets, 25 feet 2 7-10 inches in front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, purchased by T. McGuire, at $560. Also, in the same case, one lot of land on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 25 feet in front and rear by 100 feet in depth, to same buyer, at $230.

We hear three lots of land have been sold on the Fifth-avenue, fronting Central Park, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, for about $1,300 ℘ lot—all inside avenue lots—sold by Muller & Baker at private sale; purchased by a good judge—declines to give his name.

Also, by the same brokers, two lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth avenues, each 25 feet in front and rear, and averaging 75 feet in depth; same buyer, at $1,500 for both pieces.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

There is a pretty good demand for Flour to-day, in part for New-York market, quotations unchanged, and market steady; sales 22,000 bbls., at $4 75@$5 for medium to good brands superfine Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; $5 12½ for choice do.; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extras; $5 75 for double extra. Wheat in good demand, and market firm; sales 55,000 bushels, at $1 10½ for red Ohio; $1 05 for No. 2 red Winter Illinois; $1 02 for extra new Milwaukee Club; 75c. for new Chicago Spring; $1 20 for white Canadian. Corn in moderate demand, and market steady; sales 30,000 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for good to prime. Barley firm and in demand; sales, 1,000 bushels, at 72c. Rye steady; sales in small lots, at 68c. Oats in better demand; sales, 2,000 bush. old Prime at 47c., and 3,500 bush. new State at 45c. Whisky in fair demand; sales, 300 bbls. at 22c. Canal Freights are firmer at 42c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn. *Receipts by Lake*—16,727 bbls. Flour; 78,377 bush. Wheat; 55,052 bush. Corn; 3,059 bush. Oats; 2,012 bush. Barley. *Shipments by Canal*—15,451 bbls. Flour; 112,680 bush. Wheat; 79,800 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 20.

Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and declined 1c. Corn active at 61c. Oats dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—12,500 bushels Wheat; 97,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—12,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 43,000 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 20.

Flour unchanged; sales 1 500 bbls at $4 85 @$5 for superfine, and $5 10@$5 35 for extra. Whisky steady, at 20c. Provisions, a declining tendency. Mess Pork, at $15 75. Bacon, at 7⅝c., with holders willing sellers. Wheat without change.

Charleston, Monday, Sept. 20.

Cotton unchanged; sales of the last three days, 1,300 bales.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 20.

Cotton—Prices stiffer but not quotably higher; sales to-day 6,000 bales. Sugar quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c.; new crop, 10½c. Molasses, 38c. for new. Whisky advanced 1½c.; sales at 24c.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

The public are invited to examine our stock.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Gwynne & Day's
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS.

Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly....$1 50 per annum.

PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly....$2 00
Semi-Monthly....1 00
Monthly....50

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ Meyer's
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Depôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s
BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day but for all time.*"

See Dr. CHILTON'S TEST,
Showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

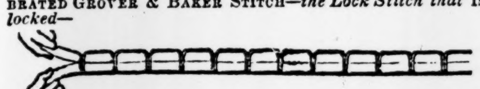
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

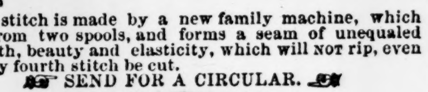
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Grover & Baker's
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the Shuttle or Lock Stitch,



Well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be subjected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not adapted to the wants of the family; and the other, the Celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch—*the Lock Stitch that is locked*—



This stitch is made by a new family machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ Hunt, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,

For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Iron Bedsteads! Iron Bedsteads!!—
FOR HOSPITALS, SEMINARIES, PRISONS, AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
At wholesale and retail, by
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
Manufactory corner Reade and Centre sts.

☞ Our Elegant Fall Stock
of
FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
VASES, PARIAN STATUARY, &c.,

Selected personally by Mr. Haughwout, while in Europe, is now daily arriving, and will be sold at extremely moderate prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Sterling Silver Tea Sets,
URNS, TRAYS, GOBLETS, &c., &c.
Designs furnished for presentations.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Bartholf's
BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Agent.

☞ Radway's Rehabilitating Regulators.—RADWAY'S last and greatest discovery is the Regulating Pill. This extraordinary remedy not only contains the most invaluable medicinal properties, completely cleansing the system of all unhealthy humors and germs of disease; but, by a newly invented chemical process, the most nutritious essences are so concentrated and mingled with its other qualities as to actually afford strength and nourishment at the same time. Slow recoveries from illness are frequently caused by the inability of the patient to take a sufficiency of food. The Regulating Pill, however, while curing disease, imparts vitality to the blood, a healthy tone to the stomach, and cheerfulness and confidence to the mind. It surpasses, in some disorders, even the wonderful efficacy of the Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ A Great Chemical Discovery.—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy, and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Clothing at Wholesale.—The attention of country buyers is invited to our cash prices for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing. The stock in our wholesale department is now complete. We have aimed at variety, and our assortments, which represent all the styles which will be worn during the coming season, are the most extensive we have ever offered.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

Leaycraft—White.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 20, at the bride's residence, No. 188 Stanton-st., by the Rev. Gardner Dean, Mr. Robert J. Leaycraft and Miss Ann Eliza White, all of New-York.

Mills—Darrow.—In New-London, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. O. T. Walker, Chas. F. Mills, of Brooklyn, to Lucy Hunter, only daughter of John Darrow, Esq., of the former place.

Lowe—Dean.—In St. Louis, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Terry, Oscar F. Lowe, of New-York, to Miss Edwina M. Dean, daughter of Edwin Dean, Esq.

Heyer—Oakley.—At Montgomery, Ala., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. John M. Mitchell, Henry A. Heyer, formerly of New-York, to Mary A. Oakley, of Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

Richmond.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. Wm. Richmond, Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

The clergy generally, the relatives and friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, in Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M. Extra Bloomingdale omnibuses will be in waiting at 3 o'clock P. M., on the corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

Kirk.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, Wm. W. P. Kirk, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Kirk, late of Albany, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Andrew Kirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. W. W. Petrie, No. 13 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Ames.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 20, Saml. Ames, of No. 108 Leroy-st., aged 53 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Wednesday morning, 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown for interment.

Phœnix.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 19, Anna Lewis, youngest daughter of J. Phillips Phœnix.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Burhans.—On Monday, Sept. 20, Sarah Loveridge, infant daughter of Sarah Elizabeth and Samuel Burhans, Jr., aged 1 month and 20 days.

Covert.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 20, Mr. William Covert, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, on Bushwick-av., near Wierfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

Sherman.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 19, Arabella Upson, wife of Benj. M. Sherman, and daughter of Najah Taylor, Esq., of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Cooley.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Sept. 18, Lillie Louise, infant daughter of James E. and L. M. Cooley, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, without further invitation, are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 78 5th-av.

Stuart.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Sept. 18, Lord Frederick Dudley Stuart, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family, and those of the late James Rait, are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his sister, in 5th-av., at 1 o'clock, to-day.

Lockwood.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, Emma Louisa, infant daughter of Roswell E. and Ann Augusta Lockwood, of this City.

Sanderson.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Sept. 18, Clarence C. Sanderson, the eldest son of Elizabeth S. and Erastus C. Sanderson, aged 9 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Bowes.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, Sept. 10, of yellow fever, Charles E. Bowes, late of the City of Mexico, and brother-in-law of Wm. T. Cornell, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

Cunningham.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 18, of congestion of the lungs, Robert Cunningham, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., from the residence of his mother, No. 152 Main-st. Cars leave Jersey City for Paterson at 12:15, and return at 4 o'clock P. M.

Barnes.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 17, Cornelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Daniel and Cornelia Van Cleve Barnes, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

Mermier.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, of cholera infantum, Charles Robert, the youngest son of Ella M. and C. F. Mermier, of Brooklyn, aged 4 months.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir o this, the most remarkable event of the age, and
so that it shall not be cumbersome, we
have mounted it up to be worn as
Charms or Watch Keys.

In Brass....for 15 cents each
In Silver....for 50 cents each
In Gold....for $1 50 to $5 each

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1858.

ATLANTIC
CABLE CHARMS.
Mounted in gold, $1 each.
Plated with gold, 50 cents each.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No. 79 Chambers-st.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Velvet Ribbons, Yankee Notions,
Zephyr Worsteds, Fancy Goods,
Shetland Wool, Woolen Yarns,
Expansion Skirts, Bustles, &c.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallion, new styles....13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles....10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new. 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.. 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low rates.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,

Have just completed the enlargement of their premises, so that they now have a depth of 175 feet by 75 feet in width, being the largest Book Salesroom in the world.

THEIR OWN PUBLICATIONS

comprise some of the most important Standard and School Books published in the United States. Among the School Books the attention of buyers is called to

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK,

over 1,000,000 of which are sold annually.

They are also the publishers of

CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHIES,

pronounced by Educators the best series ever published.

In addition to their very large number of publications, they keep constantly supplied with every book in demand, whether English or American, and are therefore prepared to supply miscellaneous orders of any description.

With the enlargement of their store they have added to their business

A STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,

and are prepared to supply orders for Letter, Cap, Note and Bill Papers, Envelopes, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Drawing Paper, Bristol Board, Crayons, Drawing-Books, Writing-Books, Pass-Books, Memorandum-Books, Account-Books, &c.,

and everything appertaining to that department, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

The attention of dealers is particularly directed to the great facilities possessed by us in supplying every order for Books and Stationery,

WITH DISPATCH AND AT LOW PRICES.

Catalogues furnished free of charge.

At a Meeting of the Class of 1858 of Columbia College, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from among us our beloved friend and classmate, D. Ledyard Mallison; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance the pleasant intercourse we have had with him, and the many acts of friendship, which endeared him to us as well as a large circle of relatives and friends.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his family and friends, and with them mourn the loss of a true friend and a sincere Christian.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, recorded on the Annals of the Class, and published in the *New-York Times*, *Herald*, and *Commercial Advertiser*.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Jr.,
HENRY W. COOPER,
HENRY C. KINNEY, } Committee.

PRINTED MERINOS.
500 pieces
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS
Just received by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

FRENCH PRINTS.
A GREAT JOB.
1,000 pieces
AT
15 CENTS PER YARD,
Just in store and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.
100 cases
IN CHOICE AND DESIRABLE STYLES,
Just landed and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

MANTLE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
In store and now landing,
FROM STEAMER PERSIA.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

SILKS.
500 pieces
OF THE NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST STYLES.
Also,
300 Robes
A LEZ AND DEUX JUPES,
Just received and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

IMPORTANT
TO
DRY-GOODS DEALERS.
One of the best assorted Stocks,
FRESH, CHOICE, ATTRACTIVE,
received per recent arrivals from Europe,
now exposed for sale at our
WAREROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
to which we solicit attention.
Great taste is displayed in our selection.
DRESS GOODS.
The variety and style exhibited in this department is large.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
We have an extensive assortment, and of the most fashionable shade and shape for Fall and Winter.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
All makes and sizes.
HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
DOMESTICS.
We have made large purchases for cash, and are prepared to give buyers at the very lowest figure.
MERRIMAC, COCHECHO, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MANCHESTER, &c., &c.
PRINTS AND DE LAINES.
Cabot, Lawrence, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
and other popular styles of Domestics.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.
Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Refer to....Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

CARD.
CROOK & DUFF,
Respectfully apprise their friends and the public, who dine down town, that having leased and fitted up, regardless of expense,
FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOMS,
IN THE TIMES NEW BUILDINGS,
No. 39 Park-row,
Extending through to
No. 147 Nassau-st.,
They are prepared to serve
Joints, Fowls, Fish, Game, and every Delicacy,
In a style unsurpassed in the City.
Hours of Serving Meals:
Breakfast from 6 to 12, Dinner from 12 to 5,
And Supper from 5 to 8 o'clock.
We have annexed to our Dining-rooms an extensive
LUNCH AND BAR-ROOM,
Where visitors will find every luxury incident to a first-class establishment.
JOHN H. CROOK,
JOHN A. DUFF.

HODGES & CROSS'
YANKEE SAUCE
Is delicate, rich and pungent. It is unequaled by any Table Sauce in either hemisphere to add relish and flavor to all kinds of Meats, Fish, Oysters, Salads, Lobsters, Greens, Soups, Boiled Vegetables, Cold Dishes, etc.
Every Family, Hotel, Restaurant and Steamboat should have it. Sold by all Grocers for 25 cents.
BARNES & PARK, No. 13 and 15 Park-row,
New-York, Wholesale Agents.

THE ATTENTION
Of buyers is solicited to our unrivaled assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
embracing many decided novelties in
Parlor,
Dining Room, and
Library
CHANDELIERS.
All of which we offer at prices that cannot be equaled.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, have now on exhibition, a superb variety of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER,
DESSERT AND TEA SETS.
Also, an immense choice in Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Marble Figures, and other Parlor ornaments.

THE KITCHEN PRESS,
For pressing corned beef, tongue, head cheese, &c.
For squeezing lemons, oranges, currants, &c.
For pressing roots and herbs for tinctures.
It renders meat tender, expels the superfluous grease, and keeps it juicy and in snug shape.
No kitchen should be without one.
Manufactured and for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

"SLEEP, THAT KNITS UP THE RAVEL'D SLEEVE
OF CARE"—To me a stranger—
Long did I dread
To go to bed,
As to some fearful danger;
All night, with bugs and fleas,
In constant state of war;
Whilst rats and mice would tease,
With nibbling at the floor,
'Till Lyon's Pills and Powder I procured;
Now pleasant dreams and slumber I'm ensured.
LYON'S Magnetic Powder, No. 424 Broadway.
E. LYON.

NEURALGIA—SEVERE CASE.
Dr. S. B. Smith: One box of your most valuable Magnetic Salve has cured me of a severe Neuralgia of one year, after several physicians had entirely failed.
MARY M. HORNBY, White Plains, N. Y.
For sale at No. 322 Canal-st. near Church, and by Druggists.

KEEPERS OF BOARDING-HOUSES WANTING boarders, and who wish their names entered in the Boarding-house Register of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, are invited to send their applications, stating terms and references, addressed to the "Boarding-house Committee" of the Association, at their Rooms No. 32 Waverley-place. The Boarding-house Register, embracing upwards of 100 approved houses, in different parts of the City, is open to all young men, without charge, and may be consulted daily at the rooms, on application to the Librarian.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE WILL utterly annihilate the most painful nervous affections, such as neuralgia, mental and physical debility, rheumatism, epilepsy, convulsions, &c., and will give almost instantaneous relief in the worst cases of gravel or disease of the kidneys. If you try it without a beneficial result we will refund the money. $1 per bottle. JOHN PYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., and druggists generally.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates, for artificial teeth. Superseding the old method, does not cover the roof of the mouth, is much lighter, firmer, and producing comfort unattainable by any other process. Established 1836. Mr. LEVETT, Inventor and Patentee, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A SECOND-HAND Rolling Mill, in good order. Address G. H. S., Station B., Grand-st. Post-Office.

WILLIAMSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN BAG MANUFACTORY.—Depôt No. 171 West-st., corner of Murray, New-York.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also, watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators. No. 338 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED at short notice, at Room No. 12 City Hall, by
F. J. MACDONOUGH, Notary Public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in an institution or seminary, by a very efficient lady, with many years of practical experience, who can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Any lady or gentleman who is in want of a strictly conscientious person in their establishment, would do well to call on or address B. M., No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION OR HOME, BY AN American Protestant young woman, as housekeeper, or could make herself useful in any capacity to first-class families. Unexceptionable references given; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 674 6th-av., near 40th-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant women, situations, one a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or would go as nursery governess; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist with the care of children. Unquestionable City reference as to character and capacity. Call or address D. H., No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable, first-class family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the best of satisfactory references that can be given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 396 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good references. Also, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, has no objection to the City or country; has good reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANTS' NURSE of much experience, who can take the entire charge from its birth; would bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to travel with a family to any part—has been in the habit of so doing; is a Protestant. To save trouble, none but first-class families need apply. The best of City references. Call at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing, or regular cook in a first class boarding-house; wages $9. Also, her neice as chambermaid and nurse; does plain neat sewing work for the nursery; is kind to children; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF respectability and experience, as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women, situations together; one as first-class cook, and the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; have the best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., third floor, back room, for two days. Also, a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, with good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, middle aged, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress, if liberal wages are paid; has no objection to the country, if there be Protestant Churches near. Call until engaged at No. 196 Bleecker-st., near Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, also ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of children, or to do light chamberwork. Can have good City reference. Call at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH TWO and a half years' reference, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and nurse; also by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby; she is a neat sewer, is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 320 South 8th-st., Jersey City; can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a respectable family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 278 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-st., between avs. B. and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objection to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or see to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING AND IRONing from gentlemen or families; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 226 25th-st., near 9th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 739 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SMART young woman as cook; would also wash and iron. Apply at the dry-goods store No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; is a Protestant, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 157 West 27th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as general houseworker; has the best of reference. Also, by a girl as chambermaid and waitress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has no objection to cistern, and to wash. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 209 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do housework in a gentleman's family, not exceeding four or five grown persons; or chamber work, fine washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call this day from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 22 East 35th-st., at the basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; understands the care of children at any age; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 396 6th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; can give good reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she has a perfect knowledge of her business. Best of city reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. No objection to go to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. The best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 19 and 20th-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. THE APPLIcant is a good cook, first-rate baker, understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; has no objection to do part of the washing. Can give City reference. Call at No. 43 Hammond-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Clarkson-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Mott-st., near Bayard.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or as dry nurse. Apply at No. 107 16th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, J. H. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant young man, lately arrived from Europe, who can produce the best testimonials from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objection to City or country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in a magnificent style; muslins and laces; wages $7; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with washing; she will take a place in Westchester County or Yonkers; call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable person who understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, is a first-class tailoress and plain sewer. Please apply at No. 12 Hester-st., corner of Suffolk-st., room No. 13. Notes sent to the same will be promptly attended to. Can be recommended.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETable gardener desires a place in City or country; is a good driver, and careful in the discharge of his duties; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or on the farm; will go as porter. Apply by letter to M. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Protestant young Englishman, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, or would take a place as porter in a store or hotel; is competent and willing to do either; has the best of recommendation. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY, industrious man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, having had thirteen years' experience; can produce the best of City and country reference, if required. Address P. R., at Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and can show good reference. Address W. L., at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A PLACE to take care of horses, cow, and work round a nice place. Can chop wood, and attend furnaces, and do anything around, and has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address (post paid) J. S., room No. 80, Globe Hotel, corner of William and Franklin-sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to city or country. Address P. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who has got good knowledge of his business and has got good City reference. Any commands for J. P., by calling or addressing a line to No. 827 Broadway, at Mr. Gragen's Bookstore, between 12th and 13th sts., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED.—DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A SITuation as waiter, a steady, active man, who understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last situation, where he lived upwards of three years. Call or send to No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman; good references can be obtained; City or Westchester County preferred. Address No. 11 5th-st., in the rear, few doors from Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, A situation as light porter, or as coachman, for which he can give good reference; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk in any respectable business, and desirous of seeking the good of my employer in all respects. Address S. M., Box No. 113, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

COURIER AND VALET.—A SWISS, OF EXperience, desires to engage with a family going to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply to L. T., No. 7 West 16th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC,
ZINC PAINTS AND PIG IRON.
A. H. FARLIN, Treas. H. AITKEN, President.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev. Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. The has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WIER MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place. Boys are admitted only under 14 years of age. A junior class directed by Mme. LESPIANASSE. English taught by two professors, English by birth and education. Reopened.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-paintings, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. S. SCHUSTER'S, No. 782 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS DIETZ WILL REOPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

GEORGE J. HUSS—TEACHER OF PIANO, HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, MATHematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this Institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school-room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goellet, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William E. Laight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq.; Gen. James J. Jones, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird, and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College, N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Crowen, Stanford & Co., and Carter.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will reopen on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe, Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A Collegiate institution—with music and painting—aids to physical education; horse-back riding, calisthenics daily; gymnasium, bowling alley, and swimming in the Mystic River, (salt.) Catalogues to be had of Mrs. THOMAS P. SMITH, Principal, Boston, Mass.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Many young men and ladies, whose early education has been neglected, often see an opportunity of improving their situations, had they a knowledge of one or all the above branches. We recommend all such to attend Mr. PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP & BOOK-KEEPING, NO. 362 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-STREET.—The rooms of the subscriber are now open for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. There are no classes, each pupil being separately taught.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This institute comprises three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address
C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING and Book-keeping, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Rooms open day and evening. Lessons given in schools and families. Ornamental writing executed to order.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year Monday, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting reopen Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young Misses, reopens Sept. 13, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

J. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 13.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see Circular.

E. KERKSEIG INFORMS HIS PUPILS that he has resumed his lessons on the Piano. Address No. 168 West 21st-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2.000 REWARD.—THE UNION BANK OF Kinderhook was broken open and robbed on the night of the 15th inst., of $3,350 in specie, of which $500 was in gold dollars.

Also, of $3,932 in bills of said Bank, of which $900 were unsigned and in sheets, and $1,000 mutilated.

Also, of $2,308 of Bills of other Banks, of which $1,000 were of the Brighton Bank, Massachusetts, of the denomination of $50, $20 and $10. A portion of the bills were probably scorched by fire.

$500 reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the thief, and $1,500 for the recovery of the money, or a proportional sum for the recovery of part of the money. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM H. RAINEY, Cashier.
Dated KINDERBROOK, Sept. 16, 1858.

$100 REWARD AND HOOP SKIRTS FOR the whereabouts of the thing in man's shape who feloniously took on Friday two hoop skirts; one was eleven hoops, looped skirt; the other — hoops, fancy net. The culprit is a young man about five feet three inches high, short, full face, black whiskers; had on a black frock coat, white pants, white hat; he stopped at No. 550 Houston-st.; is known, and unless he makes restitution he is sure to be exposed. No. 297 Broadway, S. CHAMBERS' ladies' and children's clothing establishment.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "Maggie;" was lost in 8th-av., near 19th-st. Any person returning the same to T. CLARK, Esq., No. 139 West 11th-st., will receive the above reward.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, capable of giving instruction in English and French, vocal and instrumental music, wishes an engagement; would not object to go a few hundred miles from New-York. The advertiser wishes to reside in a first-class family. None others need answer. Address TRUTHFULNESS, Box No. 152, *Times* Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF Languages and Drawing at the Newton Collegiate Institute, who speaks fluently the German, French, (as acquired in Paris,) and English languages, and teaches also Music and Italian to beginners, desires a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge of the education of two or three children. She does not look so much for a high salary as for a comfortable home. Address S. E., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENgagement as a resident or daily teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing; would not object to a healthy locality at the South. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Address, for one week, Miss ANNIL, No. 231 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, desires an engagement as daily or resident governess, (or in the Primary Department of a School;) is capable of teaching French, Music, English and the Rudiments of Latin. Call or address Miss S., No. 217 Wooster-st., between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness by a lady well qualified for her profession, who has had many years' experience in teaching, and who can give entirely satisfactory references. Address H. M. S., or call between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 35 West Washington-place.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUcation, and accustomed to teaching, is desirous of an engagement as visiting governess in a family. In addition to the English branches, she understands French, Music and Drawing. Excellent references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERIOR attainments desires a situation as teacher in a private family, South. She is capable of teaching all the higher branches of English, with French, and is proficient in both instrumental and vocal music. She has had considerable experience, having taught in one of the first institutions in the North. Address M. F. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—MOTHER, FATHER—A YOUNG MAN fitting himself for a profession, who has experience in teaching, will devote a portion of his time to the mental and moral training of your son or sons at a very moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Station D., Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY RECENTLY arrived from Hamburg, Germany, a situation in a respectable family to take charge and teach children, and make herself useful in general; she understands German, French, music, sewing and fine needlework, and a little English. A comfortable home particularly looked for. Address GERMANY, Box No. 131, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation as French and English resident governess in a private family where there are one or two children to instruct. Address GOUVERNANTE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MUSIC AND DRAWing, and to assist in English, in a female seminary near New-York. Address, stating where an interview can be had, PIANO, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, wishes to find a family where she would teach the French language in exchange for her board. Best of reference given. Address N. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHOSE course of instruction comprises English, French and Music, desires to find employment for the mornings. Address a line to M. H. S., Madison-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience and ability to take charge of two children. The eldest 3 years and the youngest 16 months old. None but those having good references and perfectly capable need apply. Apply at No. 301 West 22d-st., from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with refererences, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to attend upon large children; one who could work on a sewing-machine would be preferred. Apply between 9 and 2 o'clock at No. 11 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A GOLD PEN GRINDER.—A GOOD practical gold pen grinder. To such steady employment and good salary will be given. Apply to LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

WANTED—HAT FINISHERS.—NONE BUT GOOD workmen need apply, at MEALIO'S.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25;
in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 22 inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Fire Department.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF WORTH LODGE, No. 400, are requested to be in attendance at their Lodge-room THIS EVENING, (Sept. 21,) at 8 o'clock, when the officers of the Grand Lodge will be present to install.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Grand Master.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—DR. BOYNTON will give the next Lecture of his Illustrated Course at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22. Subject: *The Metamorphic Rocks and the Gold Deposits of California*, illustrated by a series of large paintings. Tickets for the course (six remaining Lectures,) 75 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES BLAUVELT, Jr., son of Jacobusi Blauvelt, of Totawa, near Paterson, N. J., about 13 years of age; left his home on Wednesday, the 15th inst.; had on dark Leghorn hat, light linen Raglan coat, light small-plaided pants and shoes; had four books in a strap, (two Latin and two English;) left to go to the Rev. J. H. Deryea's, of Paterson; was last seen near toll-gate, Passaic Falls. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his father as above, or if J. B., Jr. sees this and is in want of funds to return home, they will be forwarded him if he will write for them.

REMOVED.—DR. HOSACK HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR S

A SACRIFICE.—A RESIDENCE FOR delightfully situated, at No. 86 West 47th-st., 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 100 by 19 feet; house, brow 45 feet deep, high stoop, with verandah, two sto high basement and full under cellar; contains all improvements, range, hot and cold water, speaking stationary wash-tubs, gas, bath-room, two water-closets, &c. Built in the best manner and in the most perfect order throughout; 9th house, and in the block of 30 and opposite 30 brown stone houses. Front yards handsomely laid out, flower, fountain, plants, shrubbery, &c.; streets fully improved—one of the most beautiful spots in the City, being half a block from Columbia College Grounds. Title indisputable. Price, $6,000; $3,000 cash, and no other terms. The carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures are new, and Stewart's best quality, as well as furniture will be sold, if desired, and possession given. Apply to the owner on the premises from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. inclusive, only this week.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE HOUSE, replete with every domestic comfort. A beautiful garden, tastefully laid out with choice fruits, grapes, flowers and grass, comprising four lots. The house is substantially built of brick for the owner's use, (about 3 years,) who resides there now, and is in perfect order. Inclosed double piazza behind: piazza in front. Gas; force pump, with an endless supply of delicious water; kitchen pump, with soft water range; grates throughout the house; marble mantles; elegant gas-fixtures in every room and entries, also in cellar. Greenhouse, grape arbor, &c. Price $7,000. Terms accommodating. The Greenwood cars pass within one block every three minutes. Distance one hour to City Hall, New-York. Apply to BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, the place now occupied by the subscriber, containing three acres of first-rate land, with a large old style country house, a cottage and out houses, excellent water, and a good view of Long Island Sound; only five minutes' walk from the Neptune House steamboat landing. A large amount of the purchase money may re bond and mortgage for a term of years. Immedi session may be had. For terms, apply on the to H. GULAGER, No.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PA N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE— Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial story stone mill and out-buildings, with two squa of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. App C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUIL near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON MURRAY Hill, (if applied for immediately,) six of those very desirable lots on West 38th-st., just west of 5th-av. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT THREE-story frame cottage, with stable, No. 381 Carlton-av. Will be sold, a great bargain, as the owner has to leave the city. Apply on the premises.

LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR merchandise, in one of the best counties of Northern Iowa. Address H., Box No. 4,231, Post-Office.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premi

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as trance to a large plot of land on the rear, equ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, SECOND FLOOR, one room on 3d and two on 4th, with bath, &c., by a small family of three adults. Rent $25 per month. Reference required. New house and good location. Apply at No. 627 2d-av., fourth house North 37th-st., west side.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, FOUR STORIES and basement, with brown-stone front, No. 283 Hudson-st.; dimensions of store and basement, 25x80 feet. To a first-rate tenant will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. Perry-st.; also, the large double house No. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms at No. 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEment brown stone four-story house, new, with private stairs and gas fixtures, No. 120 West 38th-st. Rent low, or will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS & CO., No. 306 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling part of No. 106 Bowery, in good order well located for any business. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st., or to JOS. R. HUSSON, No. 6 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEM only, with or without board. Apply at No. 143 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, without children, part of the house No. 168 Lexington-av., next door to the corner of 32d-st. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; has all the improvements, and is in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, OR FOR business purposes, at No. 48 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THAT pleasantly-situated, well-built and comfortable house on the northwest corner of Audubon Park and North River, five minutes' (plank) walk from the Hudson River Railroad station, 152d-st., and three-quarters of an hour from Chambers-street by railroad.

The house contains 11 rooms, dressing-rooms, large closets, large bath-room, &c.; furnace, (warming the whole house,) hot and cold water, every convenience of a first-class house, and furnished completely with the best of furniture, China, glass, &c. Rent from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859, $1,000. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

$75.000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant residence and farm of 135 acres, near the Hudson, at Fishkill, with or without stock, furniture, &c.; has 10,000 choice fruit trees, and great abundance of grapes, berries, &c., &c.; premises are beautifully located, and will lease for $2,500 per year. Can be had very low, by calling on the owner immediately at ATTIX BROS'., No. 98 Broadway.
M. C. SMITH.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SIX months or longer, the advertiser's residence, three minutes' walk from dépôt, partially furnished or unfurnished, and in complete order, with gas and water in the house; 1½ acres ground, having abundance of shade and grafted fruit trees, also necessary out-buildings. Apply to R. PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., (IN THE village,) on a principal street, near railroad station, market, schools &c.; over four acres of choice land, beautifully situated; a large house, 13 rooms, occupied by owner; will be sold now at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JOHN C. RIKER and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline his wife, John A. Van Blarcom, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, Edward Tracy, President of the Rensselaer County Bank, The Rensselaer County Bank, Daniel Fish, President of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, The Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, Smith Barker and Henry M. Whitehead, defendants. Amended summons.—For relief in mortgage cases. (Com. not Ser.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this action.—Dated Aug. 13, 1858.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the said Clerk of the County of Kings on the sixth day of September, 1858. Dated Sept. 6, 1858.
SMITH & WOODWARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s7-1aw6wTu

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, Sept. 15, 1858, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in and creditors of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Oneida County, that on the 14th day of October, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose duly appointed in and by said order, take evidence in regard to the claims, &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued, the amount of compensation which should be allowed the Receiver of said Company, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
EZRA M. BIRDSEYE, Referee, No. 92 Genesee-st.
UTICA, Sept. 17, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }
s14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER, late of Keyport, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER,
Administratrix.
je1-1aw6mTu*

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$9,116,865 98
Average amount of Specie	2,095,549 38
Average amount of Circulation	231,007 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,930,570 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$936 847 00
Average amount of Specie	94,511 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	600 027 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$543,105 00
Average amount of Specie	61,327 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	307,263 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,994,615 52
Average amount of Specie	3,181 379 37
[illegible] of Late Bank of America	21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation	81,108 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,311,057 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,752,625 30
Average amount of Specie	3,324,677 82
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,774,196 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,039,873 18
Average amount of Specie	159,380 97
Average amount of Circulation	108,257 50
Average amount of Deposits	921,143 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,401,265 97
[illegible] amount of Specie	838,521 27
[illegible] amount of Circulation	397,982 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits	3,433,008 80

[illegible] and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER [illegible] of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly [illegible] depose and say that the above statement is correct, [illegible] to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
[illegible] before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,612,679 30
[illegible] amount of Specie	294,233 67
[illegible] amount of Circulation	74,487 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits	1,523,010 93

[illegible] County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, [illegible] of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly [illegible] depose and say, that the above statement is correct, [illegible] the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
[illegible] before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As [illegible] by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,114,569 40
[illegible] amount of Specie	705,442 21
Average amount of Circulation	178,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,926,764 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,539,363 57
Average amount of Specie	1,549,389 14
Average amount of Circulation	303,213 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,745,601 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,342,309 41
Average amount of Specie	343,931 42
Average amount of Circulation	219,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,879,049 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
F. A. PALMER, President.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts	$370,291 73
[illegible] amount of Specie	26,635 82
[illegible] amount of Circulation	104,475 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits	309,069 02

[illegible] County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, [illegible] the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, [illegible] say that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
[illegible] before me, this 20th of September, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,484,198 21
[illegible] amount of Specie	420,716 32
[illegible] amount of Circulation	158,798 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits	1,262,226 74

[illegible] County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, [illegible] of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' [illegible] being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above [illegible] is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$530,304 89
Average amount of Specie	77,026 05
Average amount of Circulation	97,909 00
Average amount of Deposits	295,259 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,154,532 00
Average amount of Specie	1,019,134 00
Average amount of Circulation	270,463 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,691,185 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. D. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$899,955 40
Average amount of Specie	116,685 89
Average amount of Circulation	153,718 00
Average amount of Deposits	543,341 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,326,782 37
Average amount of Specie	400,376 32
Average amount of Circulation	16,451 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,117,075 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,317,694 97
Average amount of Specie	691,457 63
Average amount of Circulation	121,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,942,975 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,564,574 45
Average amount of Specie	311,255 25
Average amount of Circulation	129,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,620,043 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$212,115 00
Average amount of Specie	26,641 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,671 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,149 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,849,746 40
Average amount of Specie	349,964 24
Average amount of Circulation	132,529 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,664,151 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,572 66
Average amount of Specie	91,544 09
Average amount of Circulation	115,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	615,399 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJ F. WHEELWRIGHT, President of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WHEELRIGHT, Pres.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$324,728 36
Average amount of Specie	53,150 39
Average amount of Circulation	44,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	178,462 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,362,601 99
Average amount of Specie	199,411 97
Average amount of Circulation	97 288 00
Average amount of Deposits	798,614 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,555,369 35
Average amount of Specie	354,587 12
Average amount of Circulation	197,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,681,190 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$840,816 27
Average amount of Specie	233,784 53
Average amount of Circulation	104,819 00
Average amount of Deposits	815,792 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE H. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,077,817 05
Average amount of Specie	327,779 37
Average amount of Circulation	221,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,712,702 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,019,887 43
Average amount of Specie	1,001,072 64
Average amount of Circulation	325,587 56
Average amount of Deposits	4,014,148 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, A.M., September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$946,147 68
Average amount of Specie	137,370 60
Average amount of Circulation	168,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	713,428 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,689,981 75
Average amount of Specie	271,247 02
Average amount of Circulation	162,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,235,488 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,141,199 10
Average amount of Specie	938,852 98
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	279,825 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,715,830 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 185ˆ for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$257,752 45
Average amount of Specie	139,812 06
Average amount of Circulation	57,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	209,141 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$781,439 12
Average amount of Specie	156,654 65
Average amount of Circulation	135,266 00
Average amount of Deposits	703,323 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,565,968 87
Average amount of Specie	689,857 91
Average amount of Circulation	43,352 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,344,176 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,478,318 09
*Average amount of Specie	1,874,368 79
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	231,584 50
Average amount of Deposits	5,602,469 93

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,221,986 20
Average amount of Specie	269,373 27
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	135,376 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,476,671 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,227,040 91
Average amount of Specie	1,333,952 95
Average amount of Circulation	217,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,651,860 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,423,307 11
Average amount of Specie	261,645 79
Average amount of Circulation	111,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,044,642 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,405,216 17
Average amount of Specie	267,181 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	185,392 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,201,816 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$384,501 37
Average amount of Specie	36,163 63
Average amount of Circulation	89,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	267,727 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$405,203 65
Average amount of Specie	54,414 71
Average amount of Circulation	160,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	173,688 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$290,479 00
Average amount of Specie	24,784 67
Average amount of Circulation	119,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	319,033 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$196,514 04
Average amount of Specie	51,289 89
Average amount of Circulation	14,872 00
Average amount of Deposits	13,874 41

City and County of Nem-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,794,847 95
Average amount of Specie	326,134 74
Average amount of Circulation	193,268 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,519,701 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$549,721 15
Average amount of Specie	77,981 41
Average amount of Circulation	99,831 67
Average amount of Deposits	380,435 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
E S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,084,799 21
Average amount of Specie	190,434 27
Average amount of Circulation	126,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	915,803 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,152,030 53
Average amount of Specie	1,017,961 29
Average amount of Circulation	180 503 67
Average amount of Deposits	3,715,828 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$657,304 54
Average amount of Specie	139,912 10
Average amount of Circulation	118,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	544,990 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,441,937 54
Average amount of Specie	718,944 46
Average amount of Circulation	59,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,858,460 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,189 14
Average amount of Specie	224,018 54
Average amount of Circulation	97,024 00
Average amount of Deposits	749,479 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,188,215 67
Average amount of Specie	287,359 77
Average amount of Circulation	212,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,472 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858,
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,264,878 00
Average amount of Specie	360,165 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,611,009 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,325,604 78
Average amount of Specie	169,117 93
Average amount of Circulation	321,388 00
Average amount of Deposits	808,463 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
E. B. FALLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,971,297 56
Average amount of Specie	507,390 97
Average amount of Circulation	180,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,518,300 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of KUHN & STORMS, tobacco dealers, No. 271 Bowery, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN STORMS is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.
GEORGE J. KUHN,
STEPHEN STORMS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1858.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors, or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10.30 A. M., and 4:15 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, in connection with the LAURA, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	
Thursday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.	

LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.	
Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 7½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port and Pleasure Bay.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank, only on her trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN house, Long Branch, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Sept. 16, 12½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 17, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 17, 8½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 19, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 18, 9½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6¼ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 P. M.

The LAURA will connect to and from Red Bank.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

SEPTEMBER, 1858. FARE 25 CENTS.

REGULAR PERMANENT LINE FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK
Saturday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 12½ P.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 4 P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

Time-tables at No. 44 Hudson-st., No. 3 Jay-st., No. 163 West-st., and No. 13 College-place.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

COAL.

$4 50 PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50

DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE AT RETAIL AT $4 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated BLACK HEATH and hard BROAD MOUNTAIN and PRIME RED ASH COALS, for FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES AND STOVES, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

ALSO,
BEST LIVERPOOL

Cannel Coal at	$12 50
Orrel Coal	10 50

per chaldron, expressly selected for family use, screened from yard, and delivered free of cartage.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. B. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

AT COAL-YARD, CORNER TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND NINTH-AVENUE—COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50. COAL, $4 50.
WEIGHT WARRANTED, OR FORFEIT COAL.
BEST QUALITY STOVE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY RANGE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY FURNACE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
BEST QUALITY GRATE COAL, $4 50 PER TON.
From yard corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.
JOHN McDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent chilled Iron, Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

FOR EUROPE

STEAM TO GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND FOR $30.

By steamship VIGO, for Liverpool, THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
By steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton, SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Persons going to Europe can secure a passage in either of the above steamships, which the subscribers will engage shall take them through to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., without further charge than $30. Those wishing to secure berths should apply early.

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, furnished as usual. For passage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, or further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA, GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second-class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT......Oct. 2.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL..........Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by these steamers will for the present be increased. For particulars, apply as above.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The Favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by these steamers will for the present be increased.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—UNITED STATES SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at Pier No. 4, North River, and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston, the steamers of this line will be loaded by Barges. Shippers will insure accordingly. Bills of lading signed by the Purser at the office on the Dock. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad, Charleston."
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; Atlanta, $23; Augusta, $20.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passengers' fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39 50. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sale for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning—Leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, **260.**
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8¼c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¼c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. [illegible] extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

AT EVERDELL'S HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders solicited by mail and specimens sent.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices No. 5 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—The subscribers can now furnish this celebrated remedy to druggists at the lowest wholesale prices.
BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 to 143 Centre-st.
Nos. 103 to 107 Walker-st.
and
Nos. 85 to 91 Elm-st.

The Proprietors, having enlarged their Manufactory by the addition of several buildings on Elm-st., and also established a Foundry for the manufacture of castings, are prepared to execute orders for every description of Iron Work at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Among the articles furnished by them will be found the following:
IRON FRONTS for STORES, with Cornell's Patent Revolving Shutters.
IRON ROOFS.
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED IRON BANK VAULTS and DOORS.
FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
CORNELL'S PATENT LATH, for covering Flues, Ceilings and Partitions.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH SOLID ROLLED IRON BEAMS.
RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
LOCKS of all kinds.
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS, with Cornell's Improvement, for Sidewalks, Areas, Floors, and Roofs.
IRON SIDEWALKS, CURBS and GUTTERS.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR-LIGHTS.
CAST and WROUGHT-IRON RAILINGS for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and Cemeteries, of eight hundred and sixty different designs.
BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, STOOPS and STAIRS.
GATES, WINDOW GUARDS, TRUSSES, BRACKETS, and DOOR-PANELS.
PARLOR and PANTRY SAFES.
AREA and WINDOW GRATINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

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THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Continued from First Page.

particularly, who are naturally unanimous in their denunciation of what they consider an outrage against humanity, I would say, that my veneration for the hospital is no less than theirs. I regard the hospital from which my first lessons of medical experience were drawn as second only to my *alma mater*. And to those who would hang the perpetrators of this act, under the plea that "he is a wretch who, in the heat of battle, "would not spare the hospital." I would suggest that in this case the Hospital was regarded as the enemy. Napoleon ordered the prisoners at Jaffa to be poisoned as a matter of expediency; but these men carefully and tenderly, and at the risk of exposing themselves to infection, as in the case of the small-pox patients, moved every patient from the buildings to a place of safety before the torch was applied, and the officers of the Quarantine are unanimous in their testimony that not a single patient was injured by his removal. Another extenuating circumstance is that many who have been styled "the ringleaders in this outrage" could point to the graves of relatives whose lives had been sacrificed in former years as a justification of their action in protecting themselves and families by abating a dangerous nuisance, which was threatened to be continued as a permanent institution among us. Thus Ray Tompkins lost a brother-in-law, and other members of his family have been sacrificed to this Moloch. Mr. Deforest lost a sister from the pestilence; and, did time permit, I could mention many other cases. It is important that the exact history of Quarantine affairs, immediately preceding this event, should be fully appreciated by the people of this State.

In the report of the physicians of the Marine Hospital, transmitted to the Senate March 1, 1858, on page 7, the following language is used.

"The authorities at Quarantine, from the time of its establishment on Staten Island to the present date, have had very slight support from the citizens of Richmond County or its officials; indeed, in many instances, respectable citizens have encouraged and abetted the outlaws. The tendency of such criminal acts is to spread contagion, infection and death among the people.

"The inhabitants of Staten Island, and more especially the large property owners living in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital, for years have been laboring to remove the whole Quarantine establishment, professing that fear of the spread of the disease from the Hospitals was their motive for so doing. But how inconsistent are such professions, when considered in relation to the fact that they refused to aid the authorities in the discharge of their duties, and even imposed obstocles to the enforcement of the health laws of the port. If persons living in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital really entertained the fear they profess of the spread of disease, while the Quarantine remains where it is, they would observe the duties imposed on them by the statute and their own interest, by aiding instead of opposing the Quarantine officers in the discharge of their official duties.

The popular belief was, and to a certain extent now is, that the yellow fever which appeared on Long Island during the Summer of 1856, was carried there by the agency of the winds; but such a supposition, now that it can be proved that constant intercourse by night and day was tolerated by the citizens of Long Island, between its shores and the infected vessels under Quarantine, cannot be well maintained. It follows, therefore, that if a patrol force to interrupt communication had been sustained on the shores of Long Island and Staten Island, opposite to the vessels lying within Quarantine anchorage, the infection of yellow fever would have been confined almost entirely to the premises of the Marine Hospital and Quarantine anchorag'e.'

Governor King, in his message to the Legislature, Ma ch 10, 1858, says:

"The health and safety of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn demand the removal of the Quarantine from its present location." In the face of this assertion of Governor King, founded upon the recorded observation of years, we had the continual announcements of the Health Officer, that there was no danger if the "lawless inhabitants of Staten Island would not violate the regulations;" and the only remedy offered for our relief was "*more police*." The theory proposed by Dr. Waller, who represented his principal at a meeting of the Medical Society, held on the 6th of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for preventing the spread of yellow fever, was that the pestilence was introduced into the village of Tompkinsville this year by Mr. Halliday, who he stated went on board the infected ships at night, and the reports of the Commissioners of Health, published in all the New-York papers, did not hesitate to declare that Miss Cross, who fell a victim at Silva's Point, also "contracted the disease by visiting infected ships at night." The report of the Medical Committee, published in the *Evening Post* of the 26th of August, offers, I think, a more plausible theory of the mode in which these unfortunate persons contracted the disease, and one more consistent with the Christian as well as moral maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

It will be seen that all the theories and all the proclamations that have issued from the pest-houses are, "'that *there is no danger* except from interference with infected ships and cargoes." My theory is, that the poison of yellow fever is, among other modes, *conveyed by the winds*. And if I have earned any reputation among you, I am willing to stake it all upon this assertion. For sixteen years I have observed these things, and I can take here the responsibility of saying, that so far from its being the fact that only once in eight or ten years a "back yard in Tompkinsville is infected," that when yellow fever prevails in New-Orleans and Havana, these shores are seldom free from infection. These were also the opinions of the late Dr. Samuel R. Smith. I have a manuscript of his, which he gave me in 1848, containing the history of 110 cases of yellow fever treated by him in that year, and as the report of your Committee embraces a summary of these cases, I will not repeat them, but will merely give you his opinion of their origin. Dr. Smith says:

"The disease commenced simultaneously among the boatmen and others employed at the Health Officer's dock, and persons employed at the steamboat dock adjoining the Quarantine, and in three or four days extended southward along the shores to Stapleton, attacked *only* those residing immediately *on the shore*, or whose employment was there, and in nine days reached its extreme southern limit at Vanderbilt's dock, where but two cases occurred. Its northern terminus was at Major Fraser's, within the Quarantine ground. The source of infection was undoubtedly vessels from New-Orleans (where yellow fever prevailed) riding at their ordinary anchorage opposite the Quarantine; and vessels having been employed in transporting troops among whom cases of yellow fever prevailed. The means by which the infection was communicated were probably threefold. Most of the cases occurring up to the middle of September were most likely communicated through the medium of the air. Easterly winds had prevailed for many days together, varying from northeast to southeast, and blowing constantly from the ships to the shore, and only those living immediately on the shore suffered; and where a building of any kind intervened, so as to break the horizontal current of wind, those so protected escaped. Moreover, from the point where the ships were anchored, taking the range of the prevailing winds at northeast and southeast, it would just include the infected district, which extended from the upper end of the Quarantine Ground to Vanderbilt's Landing, a distance of 1¼ miles. Among the persons attacked for this cause were several females, some of whom had not been from home for weeks, and could in no other way have been exposed to the infection, and one elderly lady, who, probably, had not been off her premises for years. A second mode of propagation was, perhaps in very few cases among the lightermen and boatmen, by direct intercourse with the infected vessels. Only one case can be positively proved to have arisen in this way, and this was after the vessels were removed to Sandy Hook. The symptoms in this case were similar to the others, showing the identity of their origin. When the infected vessels were removed, we hoped after the lapse of a few days that the disease would disappear; and so it did from the greater part of the infected district. but continued to linger in one small locality extending along the shore south from the Quarantine about three hundred yards. Here the poison—animalcular, miasmal, or whatever its nature—had evidently obtained a foothold, and cases continued to occur until after severe frost—the last case being on the 21st of October. The cases were not many—probably for want of subjects—for most of the inhabitants had fled, and the few remaining had either passed through the disease or were insusceptible to its influence. Persons contracting the disease on the shore and who resided back from the water in no instance communicated the infection to their families or attendants. These cases were numerous, and showed that the poison was not generated in the human system and propagated from one to another. Numerous instances could be cited, since the Quarantine has been established here, of the inhabitants suffering from yellow fever communicated by the vessels at the anchorage; and it is an occurrence which human foresight can hardly prevent, inasmuch as the shore is lined by a dense population, and whenever there occurs the *two* circumstances, a continued prevalence of easterly winds, and the presence of infected vessels at the anchorage, those residing on the shore, even for a long distance from the Quarantine, as we have seen, are exposed to imminent danger."

These are the simple facts, gentlemen, and there is surely nothing in them which should necessarily lead to a breach of the peace. When Government and others in authority declare that a population of fifty thousand souls has lost its senses, it is well that we should meet together and institute among ourselves a sort of *de lunatico inquirendo*. This would be a harmless pleasantry, were not the solemn fact before us that we have been placed under martial law, and the loaded cannon and the bristling bayonet offer us the dread alternative of abandoning our homes or submitting to annual visitations of pestilence, or in resisting that, in conformity with law, be dispersed by the artillery. Let us wait until we see if the voice of the people of the State of New-York will give the solemn force of prophetic denunciation to the threats of Mayor Tiemann, for he says in effect: "Behold! I will send a blast upon you;" then indeed must we prepare for the fate that fell upon the hosts of Sennacherib,

"When the Angel of Death spread his wings to the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed."

When the Doctor had concluded, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the meeting dispersed cheering for no "Quarantine."

In the course of the proceedings, Dr. G. W. Jewsson made an ineffectual attempt to present a series of resolutions, purporting to have been adopted by the inhabitants of the village of Westfield. Failing in this, we give them the benefit of publication in the Times, *verbatim et liberatim*:

Whereas, The residents of Richmohd Co. have for a number of years past been imposed upon by the Quarantine laws of this State, and notwithstanding this imposition they have been submissive to a fault until endurance became insufferable and the common rights of a free people troden down, even-handed justice violated, and all appeal for redress past unheeded by those in authority, therefore,

Resolved, That the residents of Staten Island, north, south, east and west, hail with pleasure the destruction of the Quarantine Pest-houses both at Tompkinsville and Seguines Point, believing as they do that every community possess an inherent right to rid themselves of a common nuisance which would plant in their midst disease and death.

We further resolve that the Executive of this State have not only over stepd the bounds of courtesy in ordering a foreign body of troops to our Island when we have able and willing troops among us but treated our soldiers and people generally with insult in thus establishing marshal Law on our Island, particularly at a time when the people were exercising the first law in nature, defending themselves from a common foe.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration with Mayor Tiemann at its head are now carrying out oppressive measures towards the people of this Island in trying to fasten this *Lazaret* upon this Island, and as residents of this State who pay their quota of tax in the general coffer, they feel agrieved by the action of said Commissioners in thus trying to retard the progressive steps of Richmond County and from their acts are compelled to look upon them as enemys to the residents of our Island.

Commissioners of Emigration.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE—SPEECHES OF THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR—REPORT OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE REBUILDING OF THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting was called of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Chair was occupied by Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn.

The Governor of the State of New-York and Mayor Tiemann were present.

The Governor stated that his object in meeting with the Board was for the purpose of conference, and to ascertain from them their views in reference to three propositions that had been made to meet the present emergency at Quarantine. The first was to erect temporary structures within the Quarantine inclosure, sufficient for the accommodation of the sick and of the physicians and officers attached to the establishment. The second was, to erect permanent and fire-proof structures on the same site. The third was, to build up land on the West bank and the waters of the lower bay, on which to establish a Quarantine or lazaretto. He had informed the Legislature that since Sandy Hook could not be obtained, only one of two courses remained open, either to determine that Quarantine should remain where it is, or that Quarantine should be built up in the bay. With reference to this last proposition of building up a site, it was properly the duty of the Quarantine Commissioners, and not of this Board. Whatever was done, there remained $100,000 of Quarantine appropriation to do it with. The only thing now to be decided was whether temporary or permanent structures should be erected.

Mayor Tiemann observed that recent occurrences had postponed indefinitely the question of the removal of Quarantine. He was not influenced by bad or vindictive motives, but could never abandon the position that the supremacy of the law must be carried out at all hazards. He thought it best to erect as many temporary buildings as necessary, and from time to time add to the number such structures as were found necessary.

The Commissioners then carefully examined a map of Quarantine and the surrounding locality.

The following report of the Building Committee was then presented to the Commissioners.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: The undersigned Building Committee appointed by the Board to consider the wants and necessities of Quarantine, growing out of the recent arson outrages, beg leave to report and recommend that after sundry and thorough examinations of the Quarantine premises, with a view of supplying the present necessities and emergencies of the establishment, your Committee concluded to recommend the immediate construction or erection of six brick shanties covered with slates, four to be located on the hill above the site of the St. Nicholas, and two to be located at least five hundred feet therefrom for the reception of persons laboring under cholera. Also, one double office for the officers of the institution, to be located near the beach; also, a barge house for the protection to the boats, also the repair of the old washhouse dock and wall. All of which your Committee recommend to be put immediately under contract. The Committee, it will appear, have recommended the construction of the aforesaid buildings of brick, the propriety of so doing being manifest from the fact that there is plenty of old material on the grounds for such purposes; and besides, the cost of such permanent and incombustible structures will be but slightly, if any, more expensive than temporary structures of wood. Since the Board directed the rebuilding of the Small-pox hospital it has been found that the walls of the said building have fallen in so as to make it improper to reconstruct the building without beginning from the foundation. And in view of these facts your Committee have decided to advise not to rebuild said hospital, but to increase the number of shanties as aforesaid to make up the deficiency in point of room. While this change will not lessen the contemplated accommodations it will lessen the aggregate cost of construction. In relation to residences for the officers, the employes of the Institutions, and to the repair of the wall surrounding the Quarantine grounds, the Committee will report as soon as practicable.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
ANDREW CARRIGAN.
Sept. 20, 1858. E. CRABTREE, V. P.

The Report was accepted and the recommendations of the Committee adopted.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Construction be and is hereby directed to proceed with the erection of the buildings referred to in the above report forthwith, and that the same be done by contract.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to report the other matters referred to them; that the Committee be directed to have printed 200 circulars, asking for proposals for the above work, and also for plans and specifications. Carried.

The Governor asked that evidence might be furnished him that the Sheriff of Richmond County had been notified that an attack would be made on the Quarantine buildings on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September.

Captain Crabtree informed him that the testimony was in the hands of Mr. Devlin, counsel of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday.

The bark *Harvest*, and the brig *Times* were allowed to proceed.

The Health Officer moved that the time of detention of vessels at the lower bay be shortened one-half; that vessels with sickness be detained eight days, and those without sickness five days. Carried.

On motion, the restrictions as to loading and unloading vessels at Quarantine were removed, and each case will, in future, be acted upon separately.

The *Alice Tainter* will be allowed to come up on the 28th inst.

The *R. G. W. Dodge* was allowed to come up to Red Hook for repairs.

The schooner *Ellen*, with resin, from Charleston, was allowed to come up on Saturday.

Dr. Miller asked what was to be done with the steamers, of which there were several. The Mayor thought they might have a stream permit if their cargoes were out. The Health Officer said he had received a letter from the Health Office at Savannah of a favorable character. He moved that the two Savannah steamers be allowed to proceed to the City. So ordered. The steamers from New-Orleans, Havana and Charleston were allowed a stream permit. The *Atlanta* was not permitted to go to the Navy-Yard. Dr. Thompson will report on it.

The brig *Zone* was allowed to proceed 8 days after the discharge of her cargo.

The captain of the *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans and Havana, stated that he had no passengers from New-Orleans. His passengers were all acclimated Cubans; he took in there tobacco and oranges. Not a single case of sickness on board. Passengers allowed to proceed after ventilating their baggage, and a stream permit for vessel after removal of cargo.

The *Confidence*, from New-Orleans, was ordered to lie at lower Quarantine 8 days.

The *Martha Post*, from Matanzas, was allowed to proceed.

The bark *Yumuri*, from Matanzas, was allowed to come to upper Quarantine in 8 days.

The *Truxillo* was allowed to come up in 10 days after discharging.

The *John Benson*, from Havana, was allowed to proceed.

The Commission then adjourned.

Quarantine Charges for Stevedores and Lighterage.

The following letter has been addressed by His Honor the Mayor to a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to investigate into the alleged extortionate charges made by stevedores, lightermen and others, on the discharge of infected vessels at Quarantine:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 18, 1858.

To Royal Phelps and others, Committee Chamber of Commerce:

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request I have carefully examined into the proceedings of the Health Officer and Commissioners of Health relative to the lighterage and discharge of infected cargoes at Quarantine, with a view to ascertain whether the complaints made to your Board respecting the same are well founded or not. In explanation and denial of these complaints, and of others which have been made relative to business transacted there, several sworn statements have been presented to me made by persons employed at Quarantine, giving a history of their employment and the various prices charged by them for services. I have been unable to obtain any evidence that the prices thus specified are not those actually charged, or that the prices heretofore paid by the merchants of New-York were any less than those alleged in these statements. I therefore present herewith the sworn statements thus submitted to me, as well for the purpose of showing the mode of transacting various kinds of business at Quarantine as to put you in possession of facts which, in connection with others to which I shall presently refer, lead me to the conclusion that there is no well-founded cause for the complaints which have been made to your Board. Under the Quarantine laws of this State the selection of lightermen and stevedores for discharging infected cargoes devolves in the first instance upon the Health Officer of the port. From his orders and decisions an appeal may be taken by those aggrieved to the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, whose decision thereon the law makes final. The Health Officer, in the exercise of the duty thus imposed upon him by law, at the commencement of the present quarantine season, selected a person to take the general charge of the lighterage and another the general charge of the discharge of cargoes from infected vessels. Some time after such selections were made some of the owners and consignees of vessels applied to the Health Officer for permission to do their own lightering and stevedoring, so that they might employ whom they pleased. Such permission was refused, and they, therefore, made complaint to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, that the parties already selected for such services were charging exorbitant prices for their labor. The Mayor and Commissioners, considering the complaint in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the Health Officer, determined to investigate the matter, and called upon him for a statement of the reasons which governed him in the course he had pursued. We had the matter under consideration several days. The parties complaining appeared before us and submitted evidence in support of their complaints, and we obtained proof as to what prices are now charged and what have been heretofore charged for lighterage and stevedoring at Quarantine, and as to what reasons, if any existed, justifying greater charges for service there than are paid for the same class of services near the wharves of the City. The Health Officer also presented to us the reasons which had controlled him in the course he had pursued, among which were the following, namely: That his official position was such that the community would hold him in a great measure responsible for the safety of the public health, and the merchants of the City had a right to look to him for that protection for valuable cargoes arriving at Quarantine, which the selection of honest, careful and responsible persons to discharge the same would afford them—that, in view of this responsibility, the law had, in his judgment, very properly and justly clothed them with the power to determine who should and who should not be intrusted with the possession and custody of the property of our merchants and that it would be unjust to hold him responsible for the conduct of the persons engaged in that business, if he could not control their selection: that in past years much complaint had been made of the loss of portions of cargoes by theft or otherwise in consequnce of the selection of improper persons; that he believed such losses had arisen from the indiscriminate employment in the capacities of all persons who applied for permits for that purpose; that in order to guard against such evils in future he had determined to select some one person or firm to take the general charge of the lighterage business, and another to take charge of the stevedoring, who possessed sufficient pecuniary responsibility, added to business facilities, to be able to answer for loss or damage to cargoes, and who would enter into the necessary bonds for the faithful observance of all Quarantine regulations by those employed under them; that the persons now engaged in that business had been selected by him with especial reference to the facts above stated after satisfying himself by due inquiry that they were men of standing and character in the business community, and that the merchants would have in them a guarantee of the safety of their property; that before employing the present lightermen and stevedores he had exacted from them a list of their prices and had required them to have such prices indorsed as fair, just and reasonable by the leading men engaged in the same class of business in the City of New-York, and that he had made such exaction for the purpose of shielding himself from any charge of sanctioning exorbitant prices. These reasons seemed to the Board fully to justify the Health Officer in the course he had pursued, and they determined to satisfy themselves as to the reasonableness of the prices charged, and they therefore considered such proof as was offered to them upon that point. From the evidence before them, they found that the prices thus complained of were no greater than those charged for similar services at Quarantine for several years past, and paid without complaint. That the expenses attendant upon the transaction of business at Quarantine were much greater than those of transacting business elsewhere, and that the profits realized were not much, if any, greater than those realized from the same class of business transacted elsewhere. On view of these facts, and the danger to life attendant upon service at Quarantine, the Board were unanimously constrained to say that the prices charged were not unreasonable, but being desirous of lightening the burdens of Quarantine, if possible, they referred the matter to the Health Officer to see if some reduction in prices could not be made, and upon a report of that officer the Board advised a reduction of the prices of the stevedores, and the stevedores for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the merchants and the views of the Board voluntarily made a reduction to the extent stated in an accompanying affidavit of George Dean. Some weeks after the investigation an application was made to the Health Officer by some stevedores for permission to engage in that business, and it was refused them. They, therefore, appealed to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, and alleged that the stevedores at present employed were charging exorbitant prices for their labor, and that they would perform the same labor at lower rates. Another investigation was had by the Board, and the complainants were directed to furnish a list of prices they offered to charge. They did so; and, upon examination, it was found that the lists thus furnished were no lower, but, in some respects, higher than the prices complained of. The complaints were, therefore, dismissed.

The foregoing statement contains a history of my official connection with the matters complained of. I have no control over the selection of the parties for the service under consideration, or the prices charged by them, except what I may possess as a member of the appellate tribunal I have mentioned. But I submit the statement and its affidavits to you, with the assurance that if, after a careful examination of them, you can satisfy me that the Board have erred in their conclusions, I shall be ready to do all in my power to remove any real grounds for complaint that may exist.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Fire at Tompkinsville.

THE TOWN'S SHANTY BURNT—EXCITEMENT IN THE CAMP.

About 4½ A. M., yesterday, an alarm of fire was heard in the upper part of the village of Tompkinsville, S. I., and in a few moments a large blaze lighted up the surrounding country. The Church bell rang, and the villagers turned out *en masse*, supposing the new Hospital shanties had been fired. The alarm was sounded by the piquet guard in the camp of the Eighth Regiment, and in an instant the camp was astir and double guard mounted. The Police within the Quarantine inclosure were also piped to quarters, and everything betokened that there was an expectation that something was about to happen. In a few moments, however, the cause of the fire was explained.

The Board of Health, it will be remembered, had directed the removal of the poor families living (dying) in Ragpicker's Row, where yellow fever has carried off several victims. As these families were unable to move, the Board of Health undertook to move them at their own expense. But another difficulty arose. No one would allow the infected poor families to come near them, or into their houses. To make short work of the matter, it was decided to build them a temporary home, and Dr. Westervelt offered a lot for the purpose upon the main avenue, about a quarter of a mile above the southwest corner of the Quarantine inclosure. The shanty was accordingly erected on this lot, about 18x30 feet, and a story and a half high. It was closed in on Saturday, and the floors laid. Near this location there is a large double-decked tenement-house, mostly occupied by Irish families, called Sebastopol. Fearing that they were to be placed in too near proximity to these poor families, and that the infection would reach them, it is presumed they acted upon the doctrine of *self-protection*, now so popular in the town, and applied the match to the obnoxious building. The whole was consumed, with some unused lumber, the loss to the town amounting to nearly $100. The fire was observed by persons in the city, and the rumor became general that the new Hospital buildings had been burned. The above, however, fully explains the cause of the illumination.

Police Commissioners.

TRIAL OF GENERAL TALLMADGE—HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS—TESTIMONY OF DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER, CAPTAIN WEED AND MR. E. S. HALSTEAD.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair. All the members of the Board were present. The meeting had been called for the purpose of trying the General Superintendent on the charges preferred against him by Commissioner Nye. When General Tallmadge entered the room in which the meeting was held the President of the Board shook hands with him heartily, and inquired after his health.

Mr. Tracy, counsel for General Tallmadge, immediately arose and read the following charge and specifications preferred against the General Superintendent, and the answers thereto:

CHARGE.

In obedience to the resolution of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, I present the following charge against the General Superintendent of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District: *Neglect of Duty*.

Specifications: 1. In that he did not repair in person to the Quarantine on the morning of the second of September (when notified by Captain Weed that several of the public hospitals had been fired by a mob), as required to do by section 45 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

2. In that the said Gneeral Superintendant did not, on the morning of Septamber the 2d, direct patrol men to be stationed at Quarantine to protect the Public Hospitals which had not been fired.

JAMES W. NYE.

George W. Embree, Chief Clerk of the Board.

ANSWER.

To the Honorable the Board of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

The subscriber answers the charge and specifications against him, a copy of which was served upon him on the 16th September, instant, as follows:

First: In relation to the first specification he saith: That on the morning of the 2d day of September, at between half-past three and four o'clock he was called upon, at his house in Thirty-first-street, by Capt. Weed and a member of the Harbor Police, and informed that all the buildings at the Quarantine Station had been set on fire by a very numerous mob, who were armed with guns and pistols. At the time there was no police force upon Staten Island, ten police officers who had been previously upon duty there having been sent home some days before. Upon consultation with Capt. Weed, as to the time it would require to muster a police force, and the means to transport it thither, it was manifest that it would be impossible to get a force ready to start for the Quarantine and obtain a boat to carry it before the regular 6 o'clock boat left for that place, and from the information received it seemed certain that before that time all the buildings would have been consumed, the purpose of the mob thus accomplished, and the persons composing it dispersed. The facts subsequently ascertained justified this conclusion. At daylight the whole mob had dispersed, so that, if the subscriber had arrived at the Quarantine within an hour from the time he was called upon, he would have found not only no police force there "to take command of, to save and protect property," but no persons "disturbing the peace to arrest." The subscriber could not by any practicable means have gone to the Quarantine Station, a distance of eleven and a half miles from his house, so as to reach there in less than two hours; and he could not have reached there accompanied with any force earlier than by the boat which left New-York at 6 o'clock. For this reason, he deemed it his duty not to attempt going immediately to the Quarantine Station, but to order a force to be in readiness to go there in the morning, if it should be found necessary, and then hold it, and himself in readiness to start, if the information which might be expected should require their presence.

The subscriber further saith that he understood the object of the requirement of the forty-fifth section to be that he should go to a riot in order to take the personal direction of the police force there in saving and protecting propersy and in arresting the disturbers of the peace; and that the object would not be accomplished by his proceedmg immediately to the scene of an insurrection of several hundred persons armed and engaged in the burning of the hospital buildings, without a police force being present or accompanying him to enable him to resist and arrest the insurgents. And he further saith, that he did not understand the rule to require him to proceed to the place where a mob had assembled, when it was morally certain that it would have ceased its operations long before he could reach it.

Second—In relation to the second specification he saith: That immediately on being informed of the disturbance at the Quarantine Station he ordered a police force to be in readiness at six o'clock in the morning to proceed to that place if it should then be deemed necessary; that such force was in readiness during the whole forenoon of that day, and that from the information received their services were not deemed necessary; that from the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration who had charge of the Quarantine Station had a boat constantly plying between New-York and the Quarantine Station which would keep them constantly advised of the state of things there; and the furtyer fact that such Commissioners were accustomed, whenever they deemed a police force necessary, to make a requisition upon the Superintendent for it, and that such had been the custom upon all previous occasions; the subscriber expected that if there were any indications at the Quarantine Station of a renewal or repetition of the outrages committed there, the Commissioners of Emigration would give him information and make the usual requisition upon him in season to enable him to send a force there sufficient to protect the station. That during the day he remained expecting such requisition until about 3½ o'clock, when he received from the President of your honorable Board by the Deputy Superintendent a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Superintendent or Deputy-Superintendent of Police:

You will send what men the Commissioners of Emigration want to Quarantine to-night to guard the remainder of the buildings. Yours,

Sept. 2, 1858. JAMES W. NYE.

That he thereupon made the necessary arrangements to order such force as the Commissioners of Emigration should require him to send to the Quarantine Station for the purpose, and intended to accompany them himself; that he remained at the office of the General Superintendent from the time of receiving such communication until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration, but that none was received; that at about 7 o'clock in the evening, at the direction of his Honor the Mayor, he gave an order to send a force of 60 men there, but that within a few moments, upon his Honor being informed by the Collector of the Port that he had sent a force of 100 marines there for the protection of the establishment, he informed the subscriber that the force sent by the Collector would be sufficient, and render it unnecessary that any policemen should be sent there, and the subscriber thereupon revoked the order, confidently believing that the marines would furnish all the protection necessary.

The subscriber, therefore, submits that the circumstances of the case did not impose upon him any duty of sending a Police force to Quarantine on the morning of the 2d inst., and that, with the facts existing, he would have erred in sending a force there after daylight without notice of some new emergency requiring it, or the requisition of the Commissioners of Emigration.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

Sept. 20, 1858.

Capt. H. B. Weed, sworn—I am Captain of the Second Precinct; have been since the 1st of January last; was in command of that Precinct on the 1st of September; on the morning of the 2d of September between three and four o'clock, I discovered a light, and supposed it was a fire on Staten Island; when I discovered it I was on Broadway, between the Park, and Pearl-street; Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter was with me; we came to this place directly; when we got here there were two persons, members of the force, here, direct from Quarantine; they stated to the Deputy-Superintendent that the buildings at Quarantine had been fired and been burnt; he told me to get a carriage, and go directly to the General-Superintendent's house, and inform him of what had taken place; he lives at No. 35 West Thirty-first-street; I informed him that there had been a fire at Quarantine, and I told him that the man who was with me could tell him the particulars; he was on the ground and saw it; Mr. Bogle was the man who went with me; he informed the General Superintendent what had taken place; that they had set fire to several buildings; that he had interfered to prevent it; the mob had arrested him and locked him up; the Sergeant and the Doctor had interposed, and had him released; the Sergeant of the force down there directed him to take a boat and come to this City; he did so, and came directly here; the General Superintendent then spoke of some measures of getting a boat to take forces there; the Hamilton Ferry steamboat was spoken of, and also small boats for the purpose of rowing down; I told the General Superintendent I did not think any means would enable us to get the men down until six in the morning; he concluded that would be as early as he could get the men together, and told me to say to the Deputy-Superintendent—

Mayor Tiemann here stated that he was obliged to attend a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration at 3 P. M., and he supposed that the Board could go on taking testimony without the necessity of his remaining. This was agreed to, and the Mayor left with Capt. Crabtree, President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Examination resumed—He told me to tell the Deputy-Superintendent to get from fifty to one hundred men together at six o'clock in the morning; this was on leaving; he said "Good night;" he said he would be down early in the morning; I reported to the Deputy-Superintendent as he directed me to do; the Deputy-Superintendent telegraphed to some dozen Station-houses or more to have the men in readiness to go to Quarantine at six o'clock in the morning, or for further orders; this was at a little after four o'clock; I was instructed to hold men in readiness at the Station-house; my men were held in readiness till eleven o'clock, when an order came to dismiss the reserve; that order was from the Deputy-Superintendent, I think; I was not up here (at head-quarters) in the morning; nothing was said to me by the Deputy-Superintendent with regard to the danger of sending men to Quarantine.

To Mr. Noyes—I was not at head-quarters at all next day; the officer from the Island said they had fired all the buildings but one or two when he came away; the General said all the harm had been done that could be done; nothing was said of the probability of the mob dispersing, except that the mob would probably disperse before daylight; we could not get down that night without chartering a boat; Mr. Bogle said the Hamilton ferry-boat ran all night; we both concluded that by the time the men could be got together it would be six o'clock; Mr. Bogle said the firing of the buildings took place at nine o'clock; he said he was confined a short time; I reached the General Superintendent's some time after three o'clock; I don't know what time we left; we returned immediately to head-quarters from there; I had been on duty in the great procession all the day before; I was released from duty the night before after the firemen's procession had passed; the whole Police force was on duty the day before; they had had a hard day's duty; I saw the General Superintendent in the Park in the middle of the afternoon that day; his messenger said that he supposed there were from 1,000 to 2,000 men with firearms at Quarantine.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, sworn—I was first apprised of the fire in Broadway, about 3 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 2; Captain Weed and I walking together saw a light, and both concluded it was Quarantine; both came up to the Head-quarters, and there saw two harbor policemen, who said a mob had burned the Quarantine buildings, several shots had been fired, and one man was killed, and that they were forced to flee from the Island; they got into their boat and rowed up here; I directed Capt. Weed as speedily as possible to go to the General Superintendent and tell him I should telegraph to the different Wards to hold their reserve in readiness at a moment's warning; (I telegraphed to the first six wards,) and that I should remain at the office to await the orders of the General Superintendent; I telegraphed immediately, and again after Capt. Weed returned; Capt. Weed told me the General Superintendent directed that 50 or 100 men be held in readiness to go to the Island in the morning; I then telegraphed to the other wards to hold their sunrise sections in readiness; I remained here till seven or eight o'clock in the morning; I first saw the General Superintendent at his office a little after ten o'clock in the morning; he had not been here when I went to breakfast; I think I met him in the hall coming towards my room; he asked if I had heard anything further from Quarantine, and, either then or soon after, if I knew of any requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration or the Health Officer; I told him that I had heard nothing; I told him that the force was in readiness; he asked me whether they were; I think I kept the force in readiness till after I saw the General; some of the Wards,—I don't know which,—telegraphed before that to know whether they should dismiss their reserve, and the answer "yes" was sent because there was a reserve section in the station-houses at that time besides the force reserved for Quarantine; I frequently asked the General during the day whether he had received any requisition, and he asked me up to the time I left; about a quarter to four in the afternoon I got back, having been telegraphed to come; I found a note addressed to the General Superintendent or myself, directing that as many men be sent to Quarantine as the Commissioners of Emigration should direct; I went to General Tallmadge in his room, who said he had received no requisition, and that he would not send men down without a requisition; I was about going out of town; the General told me to go and he would wait to see if any requisition came; then I left; I went home to dress, shave, &c.; the General Superintendent was here after one o'clock; during that day the General Superintendent did not, as far as I know, confer with any of the Commissioners with regard to Quarantine; I saw Mr. Bowen, General Nye and Mr Stranahan; Mr. Bowen recommended that I should send down two or three detectives to pick up information; I have no recollection of stating to any of the Commissioners what had been done about Quarantine matters; I do not know whether the General Superintendent told any of the Commissioners that men had been held in reserve and dismissed; I do not recollect whether I told any of the Commissioners that Captain Meed had been sent up to the General Superintendent's; I am not positive whether I conferred with the General Superintendent about dismissing the reserve; I left the General that afternoon with the impression that he would not send men to Quarantine without a requisition from the Commissioners of Emigration; prior to 3½ and 4 o'clock, when I first saw the note from General Nye, it was not concluded by the General-Superintendent to send men to Quarantine or not to send; the General Superintendent did not, during the day, suggest that I should go down to Quarantine to see what had occurred; I heard no suggestion from him that any one should go to Quarantine to see what had occurred.

To Mr. Noyes—I read an account of the burning of the Quarantine buildings that morning in the *Herald* and Times; I get my paper, the Times, before seven o'clock in the morning; I learned nothing further during the day concerning the burning of the Quarantine buildings; I have understood that the Commissioners of Emigration have, and at the time of the burning had, a steamer running to and from Staten Island; I went to General Tallmadge's room that day four or five times and always found him there; he came to my room once or twice; I was not called before any members of the Board of Police Commissioners that day; I think the first of the Commissioners that I saw was Mr. Bowen; I think I saw Mr. Stillman that day, besides General Nye, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stranahan; I received no orders from any one of them except General Nye's note; I received no suggestions from them except the one I have mentioned; I did not know that day that Captain Crabtree was here seeking aid; it was between one and two o'clock that day that I last saw any of the Commissioners here; if there had been any requisition from the Health Officer or Commissioners of Emigration for men in the absence of the General, I should have sent men to Quarantine; without a requisition, in his absence, I don't know whether I should have sent men or not; on the 28th of August, in the evening, a requisition for ten men for Quarantine reached me from the Health Officer; in the absence of the General, I telegraphed to two Wards for five men from each to meet me at 7 o'clock next morning; I told them to go down and report themselves to Dr. Thompson; I did not go with them; I ordered them back the next Tuesday, in consequence of a note from James Devine, in command of the ten men, informing me that the Health Officer had not made any provision for the men at Quarantine, [the note was read;] I saw a man from Quarantine who told me the same thing, and, in the absence of the General, I wrote a peremptory order for the men to return.

Gen. Nye—What would you have done that morning if the General Superintendent had been absent? A.—I felt very much like going down that morning; I think, as I felt at the time, I should have been apt to go down; I might have been rash enough to go down without any orders.

Ezekiel S. Halsted, sworn—I reside at Mamaroneck; I do business in this City; I read of the burning of the Quarantine buildings the next morning after it occurred; I saw Gen. Tallmadge twice on the 2d inst.; I saw him first about one or two o'clock, by the Astor House, and between five and half-past five o'clock, in a Fourth-avenue car; the General entered the car with Mr. Brevoort; Mr. Brevoort sat beside me; an elderly gentleman asked the General whether he had received any information from Staten Island; he said he had not; the gentleman asked if it was likely the Police would have to go down there; Gen. Tallmadge said he thought not; then the conversation turned upon the dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel; the New-Haven train which I took left Twenty-seventh-street at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

To Mr. Noyes—I mentioned this to the Cashier of the Market Bank; I forget his name; I mentioned it on the day that the General's letter appeared in the papers.

The Board here adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

A Legal View of the Staten Island Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the course of the defendant's attorney in the prosecution instituted against the Quarantine incendiaries it would appear that an attempt will seriously be made to justify the late outrages on the ground of the legal right of the inhabitants of Richmond County to abate this so-called nuisance. There also appears in *Harper's Weekly* for Sept. 18, a lengthy article justifying the arson on the same grounds.

The moral bearing of the case can have but one aspect. The most important bearing of the case is the legal one, for it will reach persons connected with these outrages who are "insensible to shame."

Admit, for argument's sake only, that the Quarantine was a *nuisance in the eye of the law*; were the parties causing the arson *legally* justified in their proceedings? "*Abatement of nuisances.* (*) The causing of certain specified nuisances is usually punished as an offence. But the term nuisance comprehends whatever unlawfully annoys or does damage to another, in contravention of that great rule of right, so use your own as not to injure others. When, therefore, one suffers from a nuisance, as thus defined, the law permits him to abate it; that is, remove it in a summary manner, if this can be done without riot or personal violence." * * Walker's Am. Law, p. 474. (*) 3 Black. 5.

That the burning of the Quarantine buildings was the result of a great riot, and attended by great personal violence, is sufficiently notorious. The offence, therefore, does not admit of legal justifications. One word more. The parties in this arson appear to defend in this way: 1. We did not burn the Quarantine buildings. 2. We did burn them, and we had a right to.

Will the select "loungers" at Burns' Hotel be brave enough to say simply, "We did burn the Quarantine buildings, and we had a right to?"

D. G. R.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Politics.

Meeting of the Republican County Convention.—The Republican County Convention met at Mrs. Prest's, Joralemon-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fifty-six delegates were present. The Convention was organized by electing the following officers, without opposition:

Chairmnn—Chas. Jones, of the Ninth Ward.

Secretaries—A. S. Wheeler, Tenth Ward; John N. Stearns, Seventeenth Ward.

Committee on Credentials—Seth B. Cole, Seventh Ward; Francis B. Stryker, Fourth Ward; D. C. Winslow, New-Utrecht; Demur Strong, Thirteenth Ward, Chauncey Perry, Seventeenth Ward.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

First Ward—Alonzo H. Gale, W. E. Russell, John Carhow.

Second Ward—J. M. Farrington, Wm. Kaspar, D. T. Leverich.

Third Ward—Andrew Fitzgerald, B. McCan, Samuel M. Parsons.

Fourth Ward—Ezra Baldwin, Joseph Reeves, Francis B. Stryker.

Fifth Ward—(Contested)—John E. Cammeyer, John Tunison, John Lee,
Robert McGuire, Thomas Farrell, James Short.

Sixth Ward—(Contested)—L. W. Brainard, John Savage, Pardon W. Kenyon.
John Rankin, William Coit, George L. Kent.

Seventh Ward—Seth B. Cole, James H. Pratt, Robt. Van Voorhies.

Eighth Ward—John G. Bergen, Peter Rouget, Horace Fletcher.

Ninth Ward—Charles Jones, J. M. Phelps, Dr. Bradshaw.

Tenth Ward—F. S. Littlejohn, A. S. Wheeler, J. Oakley Nodyne.

Eleventh Ward—Thomas T. Bailey, M. W. Stewart, R. Van Brunt.

Twelfth Ward—James Duffy, Thomas P. Larkin, A. Foster.

Thirteenth Ward—Levi Darbee, Denias Strong, D. E. Meeker.

Fourteenth Ward—Samuel T. Maddox, Edward Powell, Charles Vandyke.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbot, Charles J. Conner, J. Bomhardt.

Sixteenth Ward—William Williamson, Thomas Sweeney, Jacob Bergen.

Seventeenth Ward—Chauncey Perry, John Friend, John N. Stearns.

Eighteenth Ward—Adam Rudd, James Semlear, James Williamson.

Nineteenth Ward—W. H. Jenkins, J. J. Hallenbeck, George H. Fisher.

Flatbush—John J. Vanderbilt, T. J. Bergen, John Oakley.

Flatlands—H. Suydam, A. N. Doxey, A. B. Hodges.

New-Lotts—John H. Forble, Thomas J. Cobb, D. A. Cobb.

New-Utrecht—Stedman Might, George W. Stilwell, D. C. Winslow.

The Convention, immediately upon calling the roll, adjourned, to meet at Musical Hall, corner Fulton and Orange streets, Oct. 12.

Democratic Primaries.—The Vanderbilt and Bradley wings of the Democratic Party, in Kings county, held their primary meetings yesterday afternoon and last evening, to elect Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. The meetings passed off without any serious disturbance.

WHIPPED IN.

The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic Party in Kings county, notwithstanding their Delegates were kicked out of the Syracuse Convention, have resolved to support the State Ticket thrust upon them by their masters. The Bradley Democrats are making extensive arrangements for a ratification meeting.

A White Slave.—A boy, 14 years of age, who claims to be white and free, was offered for sale at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 4th inst. He was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case is pending. The Charleston *Courier* tells the story as follows:

"The boy states that, Summer before last, he was playing on the wharf in Charleston, and the engineer of a steamboat called him on board to give him a biscuit. He was then shut up in a room, and next found himself in Savannah, where he was put in charge of a negro trader, who sold him, and he subsequently passed through seven or eight different hands, until he was brought to St. Augustine. He says his name is John Ardell; his father's name is Philip Ardell, a tailor by trade, and lives, or did live, in a brick house between Church and State streets, in Queen-street. He further says that he has a brother named Charles, who worked with a baker, a Mr. Claussen, then in Church-street. He will be retained in the custody of the Sheriff until testimony can be procured from Charleston."

The diploma of honorary membership in the Berlin Geographical Society has been forwarded through the Department of State to Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The friends of the late G. Newbold (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial Photograph of him at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]
Prompt and Seasonable.—The Hatter, Knox, is always promptly out with his new style of hat at every season, and has just introduced his Fall fashion. It is quite impossible to state what it is like. Imagine the perfection of neatness, beauty and grace—a form of peculiar becomingness—then visit the store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and you will find the idea realized. An immense and varied stock of hats and caps will be found there.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, sells English Velvets at $1 12; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; three-ply carpets, 87½c., and all wool Ingrains at 40c. and 50c. per yard; floor oil cloths at 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, druggets, window-shades, door mats, table and piano covers, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—A great bill to-night: "The Stranger," "Ice Witch," and "Ronald the Red," with an excellent company. Madame Ponisi, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. G. C. Boniface, &c., &c. Songs, dances, the Dilldarrell Brothers, &c.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Austria	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Austria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 4
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 8
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 8
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Sept. 11
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 11
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Sept. 14
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 15
Lady Eglinton	Galway	Quebec	Sept. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Dr. E. R. Robbins, G. C. Warren, R. N. Lannan, Mrs. and Miss Sleppy, S. J. Toole, lady and child, F. C. Tucker, S. G. Baptist, Mrs. R. J. White, Mrs. B. Borland, W. R. Payne, lady and 2 children, P. E. Sperrill, Miss M. Underhill, P. Jaiquet, G. W. Farant and lady, W. C. Chamberlaine, A. A. Burdell, Miss Dearborne, Mrs. and Miss Moore, J. T. Daniels, C. A. Shelton, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. A. J. Miller and infant, Mrs. P. Richards, son and infant, Miss Baxter, J. Smith, H. B. Sherman, G. W. Shaffer, J. D. Bradshaw, J. W. Coutts, A. W. Hawes, P. Jaeckel, A. Jaeckel, W. Gehn, Henry Shellenburgh, A. Sutherland, F. S. McIntosh, J. C. Way, O. S. Jenckes, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss Dense, Miss King, Miss Neill, J. Ysnaga del Valle and family, P. Ysnaga del Valle, F. Franchart and wife, Dorlambal Laviolette, Mr. Gallol and boy, Messrs. Mendive, Megonette, Valero, Breslier, Sans Dominguez, Jaime, Sawa, Labodie, Franchand.

In brig Dunkirk, from Trinidad de Cuba—Capt. A. Forrest, of New-York.

In schr. Bay State, from Boston—Mrs. Sherwood, 3 children and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets .... 6 01 | Moon sets.... 4 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 10 | Gov. Island. 6 59 | Hell Gate.... 8 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, ———; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, ———.

Ships Indiana, Coffin, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Northland, Arey, Valparaiso and a market, Nesmith & Son; J. W. White, Lothrop, Aspinwall, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Barks S. Crooker, Berry, Bangor, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Valetta, Monagan, Amsterdam, A. Leary.

Brigs Grand Master, (Br.,) Pinkney, Liverpool, J. P. Phillips & Co.; Albacabah, Carlisle, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; A. Watson, Watson, Kingston, Ja., C. & E. J. Peters; Young Republic, Frederick, Portland, J. W. Delano.

Schooners Jno. Roe, Davis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Wide World, Bulkley, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Kate Field, Allen, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Bergen, Magee, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Ann D., Newton, Alexandria, M. Badell.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Saturday, 5 A. M., 45 miles N. E. from Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston; 9:45 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South, hence for Savannah; 11:30 A. M., passed schr. W. H. Hazard, bd. S.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Chicago, Chase, Liverpool Aug. 13, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Nesmith & Son.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 456 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brig John Butler, Park, Port-au-Platt, (St. Domingo,) Sept. 5, with hides, tobacco, &c., to Gimbernat & Escoriaza.

Brig Thomas, (Port.,) Cunha, St. Ubes 51 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Financier, Haskell, Dighton, in ballast to master.

Schr. Susan Orlean, Mathews, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. Chas. Colgate, Lowden, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. 16th inst., off Smith's Island, in a squall from W., split foresail and carried away the foretopmast.

Schr. T. C. Benton, Means, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to A. C. Havens.

Schr. S. Olean, Matthews, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore, with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, City Point 4 ds., with flour to James Hunter.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Richmond, mdse. to master.

Schr. John Collins, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Native, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Palestine, Coburn, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. Richards, Adams, Virginia 2 ds., charcoal.

Schr. George Gillum, Williams, Portland, Ct., stone.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, mdse. to master.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Brig Zuleika, (of Boston,) Grosier, Sagua 3d inst., with sugar to master.

Brig Wm. B. Kibby, (of Baltimore,) Robert, Matanzas Sept. 12, with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Griffen, Davis, for Boston, and schr. J. T. Grice, Rogers, for New-York.

Brig Dunkirk, (of Ellsworth,) Griffen, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Aug. 28, Pat Henningsen, a seaman, died in the hospital; 18th inst., Jerry Sullivan, a seaman, died, of inflammation of the bowels.

BELOW—1 ship, S. of the Highlands.

WIND—During the day, from westward.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20—Arr. Sunday, ships R. B. Forbes, Ballard, Padang; Vaucluse, Carney, London; Judah Touro, Hanscombe, Liverpool; Relief, (U. S. store-ship,) from the Mediterranean. Barks Elizabeth Leavitt, Knapp, Archangel; Cecelia, (Br.,) Williams, Marseilles. Arr. to-day, ship Wilbur Fisk, Burwell, Liverpool; steamer City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 20—Arr. bark Exact, schooners Merrill, Plandome, and North Star, from New-York; D. Hulse and W. Smith, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20—Arr. Sunday, bark Flight, Boston; brig Lucas, Bristol, Eng.; schrs. Myrover, New-York; Zavalla, from Rio Hache, for New-York, out of provisions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20—Arr. ships J. Montgomery, Boston; Nesmith, New-Xork; Henrietta Marcy, Liverpool; bark Revolution, Rio.

Disasters, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 17.—The schr. Mary Ann Caroline, (previously reported,) returned this afternoon, with six feet of water in her hold, sails badly split, &c. The David Faust also returned, mainsail, foresail and jib badly torn.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Beaufort, Sept. 16.—During a heavy S. E. gale, the steamer Pamlico, of Washington, dragged her anchors and went on a shoal. It will require the tide to rise about 2½ feet higher than ordinary high water to float her off. She has sustained some damage to her machinery. —(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20.—The schr. F. Nickerson, (previously reported,) has arrived, and has been ordered to Quarantine.—(By telegraph.)

Returned.—Bark Mary C. Dyer, Fickett, for Norfolk, returned to Quarantine for more ballast.

Spoken, &c.

Austen—bark, for Philadelphia, Sept. 18, off Little Egg Harbor.—(By pilot-boat J. W. Romer.)

Quickstep—fishing-schr., of Provincetown, with 30,000 fish, Sept. 15, on the Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platt, Sept. 5, schr. Brontes, Power, to sail same day for the coast, to load for New-York.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Sept. 1, bark Casco, McBean, for New-York.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republican Association of the XIth Ward for the purpose of selecting delegates to the several Conventions, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, according to order of Central Committee.
C. PANFRY, President.
C. Donaldson, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.